



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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Local. Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NETHERLANDS CHE HANDELS MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824. Fully paid up Capital F30,000,000 F23,668,660. Reserved Funds F42,705,032 F23,558,753.

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES: Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Sourabaya, Pontianak, Medan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandong, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Chiribon, Padang, Weterredon.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental, South Africa, America and Australia. Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 22, ESPLANADE ROAD. L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA. MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
19.5			
16th May	RAZMAK	MACE DONIA	11,080
23rd "	CHINA	MOLDAVIA	7,952
30th "	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA	MOREA	16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN	7,022
27th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,547
4th July	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	11,430
11th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,941
18th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	16,100
25th "	CHINA	MOOLTAN	20,547
1st Aug.	CHINA	MOOLTAN	7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,302
15th "	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN	7,022
22nd "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	15,993
29th "	MOREA	MOOLTAN	10,911

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
14th May	MASULA	7,261
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	NIRVANA	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connections at Colombo for
1925			Australia with
12th May	MIRZAPORE	6,715	MALOJA
26th "	DELTA	8,097	
2nd June	NACPORE	6,283	
10th "	LAHORE	5,282	
23rd "	SOUDAN	6,690	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA	8,313	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	6,227	
18th "	DELTA	18,097	MOOLTAN

* Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
13th May	JAPAN	Calcutta via Madras and Colombo.
13th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
13th "	BANDRA	Bussrah via Karachi, Persian Gulf port.
15th "	VANNA	Bussrah via Karachi.
18th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS are being suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Bellair Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. BOX 122.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

N. Y. K. LINE REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta	A. Yama	5339	28th April	12th May
Maru	Vita	5970	14th May	30th "
Hakata	Matsunaga	5846	19th "	2nd June
Tamba	J. Fujisawa	5976	29th "	12th "
Tokushima	K. Fukuda	5059	5th June	19th June
Maru	T. Tokunaga	4905	17th "	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Class	steerage with food	without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	210	158	105	84	
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	105	
Shanghai	640	320	240	160	128	
Kobe	810	380	285	190	152	

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Albee Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Borneo	T. Mooshige	5854	29th Apr.	13th May.
*Sumatra	Y. Saito	5303	12th May.	22nd May.
*Maru	S. Chiba	6015	29th "	8th June.
*Indus	K. Mori	436	26th May	9th June
*Koyei	B. Nakagawa	4739	30th May	

* Passenger Steamer.

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams — "SHOSEN". P. O. Box, No. 385, Tai Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles No. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c.c. for 3 As each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI, SANDHURST ROAD, WEST. BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram GUNDISAM Telephone No. 43116

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables & Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.

For terms and particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO., Secretaries, Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

Q A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000

2. Policies actually issued during the year about Rs. 25,00,000

3. Annual Income about Rs. 14,00,000

4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about Rs. 235,00,000

5. Accumulated Fund Rs. 56,00,000

6. Claims paid about Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Tarun Liberal, Chief Agents for Karnataka and Goa; Messrs. DUTT & CO., Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara; Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHII.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAZANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Yenlis Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot. Leaving our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued over Rupees 18 Crores

Insurance in Force " " 88 "

Income " " 4 "

Assets " " 16 "

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,534 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:—

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15%

Dividend declared 1922 — 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1/- or 2/- per month. Act and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.

GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.

FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.

LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.

Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)

"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE

PYREX - TONIC

SARSOL - MALARIA

SANTOL - SPECIFIC

TYKOL - BLOOD

DEODORANT

ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC

PTYCHO-PAPAIN for

ELIXIR-PAPAIN Dyspepsia

Mist PEPSIN Comp. Heart-burn

TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOL

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsteads, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Gunanore, (Malabar). R1124

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, must be a graduate. Full time service. A Jain preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply SECRETARY, Address Gwalia Tank Road, Bombay. R1129

WANTED—An expert and long experienced CARDING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Must be able to control men and give good production. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 23243

WANTED—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50/- rising to 60/- with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 23254

WANTED—MUFFSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. A

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle."

Med. vs. St., Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut. R1111

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." K

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet). FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for Rs. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan, Lona, Sakhi, (Howrah). N.B.—Leprosy and its Treatment, a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Rs. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held in the office of Messrs. Abdoolahoy Joomarhooy Lalljee and Co., Standard Building, (2nd Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
- To confirm the appointments of the new Directors made by the Board.
- To elect the Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year ending 31st March, 1925 and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1925 to FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ABDOOLAHROY JOOMARHOY LALLJEE
AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1925. C29252

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1920-23."

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of Congress activities from the Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920 to the Coonah Congress in 1923. It is a book of 361 pages containing all the resolutions of the Congress, of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee together with abstracts of accounts. There is a detailed index. Obtainable from the offices of the Provincial Congress Committees or direct from the SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad. Price paper covers: 1/10; half cloth 2/-; full cloth 2/8. Postage extra. A companion volume for 1924 is also being issued. R1069

NOTICE.

DHARAMPUR STATE FORESTS.

TENDERS for timber, etc., will be received on 29-5-25 and not on 1-6-25 as previously notified.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY.

Dewan, Dharampur State.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st May, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the paid up value of 21,937 shares of the second issue be subject to confirmation by the High Court, reduced from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/- per share; and that the said 21,937 shares shall rank in all respects and for all purposes as the original 18,777 shares of the first issue."

By Order,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.
C29263

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public of F and G Wards that the work of taking the Preliminary Census of the school-going age children, in both the wards as authorized by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Resolution No. 9158 of 18th January, 1923, and as required by Education Department, Notification No. 236 of 28th September, 1923, (Rule No. 5), will commence from the 11th of May, 1925. The Office for taking the Census prior to the Introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards is located in the Textile Institute Building, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The public is requested to co-operate with the Attendance Officer, Supervisors and the Enumerators.

B. N. MOTIVALLA,
Chairman, Schools Committee, Bombay.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, Dated 6th May, 1925. C29239

TENDERS

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Heji M.A. Baqi Khan M.A., Qaim Khan, Government Auctioneer, Chak Allahabad, will receive Tenders (on strongly sealed covers) for the Sale of Searchlight 16 and 20 inches. Charges Oxygenite No. 5570, Charges Acetylene No. 2869, and Lighting Powder No. 230, upto 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925. Each Tender should accompany a security Deposit of Rs. 800/- (rupees eight hundred) only, in shape of Bank Receipt or Government Currency Note without which no Tender will be considered valid.

C29257

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for 500 "D"-shaped S.S. Dermatine Valves required for the Jamalpur Drainage Pumping Station are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 19-5-25 before 4 p.m., together with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount as earnest money. Further particulars re: plans and the specification can be had on application from the Storekeeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,

Chief Officer,

Ahmedabad Municipality.

C29262

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. 902/24.

FATHECHAND MEGHARAJ by Partner Fathechand Plaintiff
MOGANLAL MANICKLAL by Partners, Moganlal 1, Manicklal 2. Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named plaintiffs have filed a suit against the defendants for Rs. 575-3-6 due to them from the defendants on account of the dealings had by them with the plaintiffs. The suit is posted to 8-5-25.

T. B. GOPALACHARYA, B.A. B.L.,

Pleader for Plaintiff.

7th May 1925. C29260

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajara infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILLS KNOWN AS THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SURAT.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 7th June, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakore-das and Company, Attorneys for Sardar Ishwardas Jugjiwandas Store and Thakorelal J. Mehta, Official Liquidators of the Suryapur Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th June, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Suryapur Mills at Surat.

The land described firstly in the particulars mentioned below together with all the Mills, engine-house, boiler-house, weaving sheds, warehouse, godowns, offices, cottages, mess-ages, tenements and all other buildings, structures and erections standing on the said land and also the steam-engine, boilers, mill-gears, mill-right work, fixed and moveable, machinery fixtures implements, utensils and other apparatus and steam and water pipes fixed to or placed upon the said lands, hereditaments, mill sheds, buildings, and premises and also the looms, spindles, beams winding machine, whirling mills, cloth press, painting machine, tape machine and fittings (all of which steam engine boilers, millgear, millwright work machinery, looms, spindles, implements and utensils fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises are described secondly in the particulars mentioned below.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land formerly consisting of four several pieces of land, but now formed into one situate, lying and being within the limits of Katargum and Navagam Villages Chavshi Pargana, Surat District, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 374, 12, 11 and 13 respectively, and Record of Right Entry No. 683, 16, 15 and 17 respectively and bounded on the South partly by Vajifa land of Bhica Pursotam and partly by the public road leading from Surat Railway Station to Varachha, on the North formerly by public passage, but now converted by Government, partly into agricultural lands in occupation of Harkisondas Kalidas, Dayabhai Hargovan and partly into burial ground for Mahomedans, on the East by a public passage and beyond that partly by the property of Patil Kalidas Gopaladas, partly by the property of Atmaram Dayabhai and partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Dayabhai and partly by the property of Maganlal Gordhandas and on the West partly by a common passage now converted by Government into agricultural land, partly by the property of Keshev Govind and partly by the property of Maganlal Kahanadas.

SECONDLY:—Steam engine of 180 I.H.P. condenser-feed pump, second motion shaft, second motion pulley, lathe, boiler 30ft. by 70ft. 160lbs. pressure, chimney 90ft. with masonry, drilling, shaping machines, oil engine 24 B.H.P., sizing machine, finishing machine, looms, set size mixing apparatus, pirn winding machine, baling press, Crompton dynamo, motor lorry, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Thakore-das and Co., at Naranbhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hyoculla at the Corner of Rebsch Street (near Lal Chimney) valuable house-hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table, ornaments, large double brass bedsteads, iron single bedsteads, mirror almira, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone full iron frame Piano (by Knake) writing bureau with writing desks, beggie table, large and small writing tables, glass door, book cases, tea-pots, oil painting and water colours in frames, meat safes, on stands, filter on stand, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Manager of Naranjee Wehjee, a Lunatic, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) a lot of jewellery such as gold bangles, necklaces, packets of loose pearls, silver-ornaments, gold and silver wristwatches, etc., etc.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT

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THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Weds. Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT.

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POONA LETTER.

SPRING LECTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 10.
The Spring Lectures Series and the Satara Provincial Conferences are the only two topics that are engaging the attention of Poona people. Most of the Poona Swarajist leaders have gone to Satara—Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, I. B. Bhopalkar, D. V. Gokhale and others and the President-elect, being a Bherar man, he has taken his small contingent also. But Mr. Aney cannot be counted among them and his presence in Poona en route to Satara must be specially noticed. He is one of the staunchest followers of Lok. Tilak and it was due to his influence that Bherar was and even to-day remains a compact and undivided province. His presence here was well availed of. Mr. Jannadas Mehta's lecture was booked under the auspices of the series at 6 p.m. on Saturday, but clouds gathered unexpectedly and small showers came as a result of which the lecture had to be postponed to 9 p.m. And Mr. Bapuji too who was to have left for Satara in the evening was detained and thus a fortuitous coincidence the Poona people had the good fortune of having Mr. Jannadas as the lecturer and Mr. Aney as the President. Even within the fifteen minutes which the President took he showed how deeply he has imbibed the principles of Lokamanya's political life.

But before this address by Mr. Jannadas must be mentioned Principal Bhate's on the Fine Arts under the Presidentship of Prof. S. N. Chapekar. Like the above pair this combination too was apt. Mr. Bhate analysed the Fine Arts in a learned manner, beginning from the word *Lalit* which was originated by Kalidas. He classified Fine Arts into seven heads—1. Architecture, 2. Sculpture, 3. Painting, 4. Dancing, 5. Dramatic art, 6. Music and 7. Poetry. Then he dived into the mind of the artist and described how arts works were produced. The President supplemented these remarks by saying that an artist first loses himself in the work and also attracts the minds of the reader or the observer.

On the 7th instant, Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik delivered his speech on "The New East" under the presidentship of Mr. Bho-palkar, M.L.C. The long and short of his speech was that in Asia and in the East there was an agitation for all-round liberation from bondage and India must take her part in that. That movement manifested itself in three forms—economic emancipation, advocacy of democracy and assimilation of what is best in the Western culture of course, consistent with Nationalism. On the 8th, Mr. Ramnathan of Madras spoke on the Painting of Ravi Varma under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Paranjape.

There are no meetings of the Municipality for one month owing to summer.

The elections to the School Board according to the Primary Education Act takes place on the 29th. The result will be declared on the next day.

For the last four or five days in the evenings clouds threaten and the climate is unusually cool even in these days. But that phase seems to be now passing away.

SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—In the interest of a very large number of those residing and working in the Mazgaon District, will you be kind enough to publish the following suggestion in your 'fair play' paper? I can assure you that you will be really conferring a blessing and a boon on those really hard hat passengers:—

At the meeting of the local Advisory Committee of the G.I.P. Railway, which was held in April last the erection of an approach to the rear end of the Sandhurst Road Low Level Station was discussed on the ground that its cost is prohibitive.

I can show the Agent and the Committee how they can not only recoup every pie that they will spend on it but over and above that sum in the long run, as per details given below:—

Charge Re. 1 extra on every class of monthly season ticket.

Charge Re. 1 extra on every class of quarterly season ticket.

Charge Re. 2 extra on every class of half-yearly season ticket.

Charge Rs. 4 extra on every class of yearly season ticket.

Charge Re. 0/0/6 extra on every class of ordinary ticket for Up stations only.

Charge Re. 0/1/0 extra on every class of ordinary ticket for down stations only.

There is one thing more which I wish the Agent and Committee to note well and do the needful without any further delay and that is to erect a roof on both the up and down of the Dockyard Road Station, as passengers waiting for trains at this station are being galled by the scorching sun of trying summer season and monsoon will give them a good duction. It is over three months that this station has been opened and the passengers have to put up unmercifully with the inclemencies of the weather. This does not at all speak well of the management of the Railway.—Yours etc.,

ROOFLESS SWARAJ.

A WELL-WISHER.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF

CORPORATION VS. TRAMWAY CO.

ARBITRATOR APPOINTED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation spent about an hour and a half on the appointment of the subsidiary staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Government General Hospital. The Corporation and ultimately approved the report prepared by the Medical Relief Committee. Many members attributed racial motives to the committee in the matter of selections and choice and after a heated debate Mr. K. F. Nariman, re-heated emphatically all the imputations and assured the Corporation that the selections were fair and satisfactory and that if the claims of any eminent medical men were overlooked it was due to honest mistakes rather than racial or communal prejudice. This had the desired effect and the original proposition of approving the report was agreed to.

Another item of interest was the appointment of arbitrator in the dispute with the Tramway Company and the appointment of Mr. J. K. Mehta was approved.

Consideration was given to the thirty-fifth report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the selection of the staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Government General Hospital.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the report be approved and adopted and the Commissioner be asked to submit a revised schedule through the Standing Committee to give effect to the Committee's recommendations.

Dr. D. D'Monte seconded the proposition. Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment that the report of the Medical Relief Committee be approved and adopted and that Dr. B. P. Banaji be appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in place of Dr. G. D. Girdharlal T. Mody and Dr. Sorab Chavasi Hormusji be appointed in place of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar as professor of hygiene and Dr. R. B. Piliomor in place of Dr. L. D. Dhavale as honorary physician, and Dr. N. J. Bandaruwalla in place of Dr. G. M. Kurulkar as associate professor in anatomy.

Mr. K. M. Dunsia moved another amendment.

Mr. Dunsia regretted that not a single Mahomedan was appointed on the staff and he therefore suggested the name of Dr. Gaurigala.

Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. E. Boman-Bellam also regretted that although the Select Committee recommended the names of Drs. Banaji and Sorab C. Hormusji they were ignored by the Medical Relief Committee.

The Commissioner said it was necessary to make these subsidiary appointments by the 1st of June and he therefore urged the Corporation to pass the original proposition.

A BLUNDER!

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said he was disappointed at the report of the Medical Relief Committee as they had made a blunder in ignoring the claims of Drs. Banaji and Bhatnagar. He pointed out that eye hospitals in the United Kingdom were equipped by F.R.C.S. as professors of ophthalmology, a degree which Dr. Banaji possessed.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said in the Grant Medical College a similar post was filled up recently by a medical man who was not an F.R.C.S.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the Commissioner should not have left to the Medical Relief Committee the task of making selections which under the Act, he could have done alone. An injustice was done to many eminent medical men of the city in this matter of selections and he urged the Corporation to disassociate themselves from the choice made by the Medical Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the selections made were fair and satisfactory and he regretted that racial question was introduced. It might be, he said, that the Hindu members of the Committee had selected Hindu doctors whom they knew and in whose contact they had often come and that the Parsi members had selected Parsi doctors owing to their contact and acquaintance with them. It was the first time in the history of the Corporation that they were starting an important institution of their own and he urged the House to let alone racial question. The Committee had to make a number of appointments and it might be that they committed honest mistakes by overlooking the claims of Dr. Banaji or Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji but that was no reason to impute any motive to the Committee.

A closure was applied at this stage and the original proposition was agreed to both the amendments having been negatived.

ARBITRATOR ON BEHALF OF CORPORATION.

Regarding the question of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation in the matter of the dispute with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company about the tramway fares to be charged on the Gwalia Tank Road extension, the Tramway Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has reported as follows:—

In his letter received with the Commissioner's letter under reference, the General Manager of the Tramways Company states that his Company is unable to agree to work the Gwalia Tank Road Extension without an increase in the existing schedule of rates as sanctioned by the Corporation

and that the Directors of the Company have appointed Sir Chimanlal Setlavad, Kt., to act as Arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation, and requests the Corporation to nominate a person to serve as an Arbitrator on their behalf in the matter.

After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee have selected Mr. J. K. Mehta, M. A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to serve as an Arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation. The Committee understand from the Commissioner that Mr. Mehta is agreeable to act as an Arbitrator if appointed by the Corporation. As regards the fee to be paid to him the Committee had offered to pay him Rs. 50 per hour or part of an hour devoted to the work of arbitration subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 1,500, but Mr. Mehta accepts the figure of Rs. 1,500 as minimum and not as a maximum. In the circumstances the Committee recommended that Mr. Mehta be appointed as an Arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation on the terms stated by him.

DISSENTING MINUTES

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji in a minute says:—

At the last Committee's Meeting the members were given to understand that Mr. Mehta would be glad to accept the arbitration work even free of all charge, if so desired, as a matter of public duty or at any rate he would accept Rs. 1,500 as his 'maximum' fee offered by the Committee. I am now surprised to read that he would accept Rs. 1,500 as the 'minimum' and not as a maximum. Under the circumstances I cannot support his demand.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has the following minute:—

I wish the matter be expedited. The Resolution to refer the question to arbitration was passed in October last, still we have not yet reached the stage of selecting an arbitrator though the matter will not take more than 2 or 3 hours to decide.

Dr. Nadishaw H. E. Sukhia has written the following minute:—

I think it is a sheer waste of public money and of time and energy to go in for an arbitration. It is highly advisable to accede to the request of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. which is in my humble opinion quite and evidently entitled to charge extra fares on the 'new' extensions. If the Corporation persist in their delay they will have to look small in the end and those who persist must pay for the Arbitrator's award. They appear to be acting on the absurd policy of penny wise and pound foolish and of the common adage "Lene gai poet aor khoi Ai khamam," i. e. went in for getting a son and lost the husband (father of the child). I would suggest the name of the President as the Corporation's Arbitrator with a request to him that he should do the work 'gratis'.

Mr. Phorozshah J. Marzban says in a minute:—

I am afraid this is not a very happy selection. The Tramways Committee has made. I wish someone with a better judicial acumen was pitted against an astute lawyer like Sir Chimanlal Setlavad.

Mr. V. A. Desai has attached the following minute:—

I believe a maximum of Rs. 1,500 was fixed and Mr. Mehta, I believe, would charge according to the time he has to devote. It is certainly preposterous to give him Rs. 1,500 if the arbitration lasts two or three hours.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and that Mr. J. M. Mehta be appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation on the terms Mr. Mehta had agreed to serve as arbitrator.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved an amendment that Mr. Mehta be appointed arbitrator on a minimum fee of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 1,500.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said if Mr. Mehta did not agree with the terms offered in the amendment another name as arbitrator should be put forward. He said, the Commissioner had approached Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the matter and his offer was that either he should be given full fee that might extend to Rs. 10,000 or that he would not charge any fee at all if they asked him to do the work as a matter of public importance.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved another amendment that Mr. Jayakar be requested to act as arbitrator without charging any fee.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner urged the Corporation to pass the original proposition as he thought it was not right for the Corporation to expect Mr. Jayakar to do their work for nothing. Besides, Sir C. H. Setlavad was expected to go to Europe shortly and he thought it was better to expedite the matter for an early enquiry and decision.

The amendments were put to the vote and declared lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 11th June.

ROOSEVELT EXPEDITION.

COL. ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR SRINAGAR.

BOMBAY, May 11.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and Mr. Snyder Cutting members of the Roosevelt Expedition arrived here this morning by S. S. "Ramsak". The party are leaving for Northern India by the Punjab Mail this afternoon and will join Mr. George Cherry at Srinagar, thence setting out via Leh for the Russian Pamirs and Chinese Turkistan. After crossing the Karakorum Pass the party will temporarily split into two Colonel Roosevelt and his brother going through the Russian Pamira in search of big game including the ovis poli while Cherry and Cutting will take a more easterly route via Yarkand to collect small mammals and birds. The two parties expect to rejoin each other at Akasa some time in August and will then proceed to Kurja and Tianshan Mountains. The whole expedition is expected to last about eight months.—A.P.

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

TELUGU TO BE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP SEETANAGARAM, May 6.

At last, the long cherished Andhra University is coming into being. It is reported that the University Bill would be introduced in the autumn session of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. R. M. Statham, the special officer appointed in this connection, is now touring all the important centres of Andhradesa and is sounding public opinion on the scheme he has prepared, and he definitely assured the public that if the general public opinion in Andhra is against his scheme, he is certainly going to abandon it.

At an informal meeting of the leading citizens recently held at Rajahmundry, he laid bare the principal features of his scheme. He proposes in his scheme that there should be three centres of concentration, where alone all the first grade colleges should be located. His point is that these three centres can, in three passes on, be developed into three distinctive universities. He ruled out the consideration of a unitary type of university to which the colleges at various places in Andhra can be affiliated, as the Andhras of the Ceded Districts strongly object to the location of the same anywhere in the Northern Circars, on the ground that they will be nearer Madras, than the centre of the Andhra University. He therefore suggested the selection of three centres for the erection of first grade colleges. He, of course, made no secret of the fact that Anantapur and Bezwada would be two of the centres while the third will be either Rajahmundry, or Vizagapatnam. Anantapur is for the people of the Ceded Districts. The selection of Bezwada is due to the pressure of the American Missionaries who promised to locate their colleges only there. Hence as regards the third the issue hangs between Rajahmundry and Vizag. The citizens of Rajahmundry present at the meeting put forth the claims of Rajahmundry in a powerful manner in which the special officer, who was till recently the loudest to advocate the claims of Rajahmundry, answered by saying that the selection of either Rajahmundry or Vizag depended on the trend of public opinion in the land. And advised them to make a non-official move in the matter and organize and consolidate public opinion in favour of Rajahmundry. In this connection it should be noted that there is a first grade college at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatnam, so that, if Vizag should be the centre, these two colleges which were responsible for sending out almost all the intellectual giants and sturdy public men that the Andhradesa has produced, have automatically to close down. The apprehension about Bezwada is that the centre will be mostly missionary ridden. There is another difficulty about this scheme, in as much as the second grade colleges will have to degenerate into mere high schools, preparing students for university studies.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

Another important feature of the scheme was that the medium of instruction was to be in Vernacular, till the B.A. degree examination. This is perhaps the only significant feature which gives a distinctive character of its own to the Andhra University, as distinguished from the Madras University, but it is not a little surprising to note that even in these days of intense nationalism, there were men who opposed this idea. Rai Sahab M. Venkataratnam Naidu, the president of the District Board wanted the medium to be English from the 1st form, while, as a compromise, a young graduate suggested that after the completion of the High School, the medium should be English. But the general opinion was decidedly in favour of the Vernacular being the medium from the beginning of the Pass course.

It was greatly apprehended by the people present that in the present scheme, go-by was given to Rajahmundry, which, alone, due to its age-long and historic past, and due to its being the very birth-place of the Telugu language, is preeminently fitted for the location of the University.

INDIA'S GREAT MEN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers inform through your most esteemed paper the dates of deaths of the following great men of India:—

1. Miji Rai Holkar, son of Devi Shree Ahilya Bai Holkar, 2. Bajirao, the last but most famous Peshwa of Poona; 3. Hyderali and 4. Tipu Sultan of Mysore.

All the above personages occupy a very prominent position in the history of the Central and Southern India and judging from the standard of utility, they were really very great men of India. For, all of them so very effectively stemmed in the tide of national degeneration that if they had not at all been called up to fill up the exalted position of a ruling Prince, the whole current of Indian history would have probably run into different dubious channels. None of your readers need be surprised to hear that the above mentioned Ruling Princes have been included by me in the category of great men since according to the Scriptures faithfully relied upon by the whole of the Hindu community "a king is always an incarnation of the God Vishnu".

If the dates of the death anniversaries of the above great men are definitely known then some of the leading men of my community will endeavour to set up strong committees for celebrating each of these anniversaries, each committee being presided over by famous Hindu and Mahomedan scholars and high officers. In the meanwhile the leading men of my community are thinking of sending renowned students of history to attend the death anniversary celebrations to be held on the 4th and 6th May at different places. Each one of these students will deliver an address on the life and death of the above great men dealing particularly with the course of events brought about by the understanding personalities of these great men. Sketches of the lives of these great men would undoubtedly be of great use to the public as well as to politicians, statesmen and administrators as far as the political administration of a province or kingdom is ruled over by Rulers belonging to the same category is concerned. Apart from this general use of the addresses to be delivered by the students of history as mentioned above, there would be a very valuable historical material placed

ITALIAN AVIATOR.

ARRIVES AT COCANADA.

BOMBAY, May 11.

The Italian Consul in Bombay has received a telegram from the Italian Aviator Major De Pinedo saying that he had to effect a landing at Rajahmundry about forty miles from his destination on Sunday evening owing to adverse winds and that he was proceeding on Monday to Cocanada and Calcutta.

An A. P. message from Cocanada reports the arrival of the aviator at 9 o'clock this morning.—A.P.

COCANADA, May 11.

The Italian Airman De Pinedo, who left Bombay at 8 O'clock on Sunday morning, arrived at Cocanada at 9 O'clock this morning.—A.P.

TENNIS ON THE CONTINENT.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES IN BUDAPEST.

LONDON, May 10.

Budapest.—Three thousand spectators including the Regent Horthy witnessed the Davis Cup matches between France and Hungary which testifies to the growth of the popularity of tennis on the Continent. Though losing the Hungarians were by no means eclipsed. Kehring and Kelemen yesterday made a fine show against Borotra and Lacoste, the latter in the end winning 6/4, 6/2, 8/10, 6/3. Kehring to-day defeated Borotra 6/8, 6/1, 6/4, 6/2. Hungary lost by four matches to one.—Reuter's Special Service.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULT.

LONDON, May 11.

In County Cricket Leicestershire beat Glamorgan at Leicester by an innings and 88 runs. Glamorgan 60 and 36 (Geary 7 for 24. Astill 2 for 12). Leicestershire 184 (King 70).—Reuter.

DERBY.

LONDON, May 11.

Piccadilly was scratched from Derby at nine this morning.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 11.

Weather is disturbed in the neighbourhood of Nicobars and is again unsettled along the Northwest Frontier.

The rainfall has been local in Assam, Kocak, Malabar, and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Dibrugarh two, Slichar one and a half, Karwar, Bijapur, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Salem a half and Trichinopoly two.

Forecast:—Increase in South Burma.

DR. COELHO ENTERTAINED.

An entertainment organised by a special

Committee of "Friends' Social" was held at Sir Gowsaji Jehangir hall to honour Dr. George Coelho, M. B. B. S. B. Hy., on the eve of his going to London for higher medical studies. It was a great success, judging from the fact that the whole show was worked up by the active members of the committee within two days. After a musical overture, Dr. D'Almeida, M. D., rose to propose the toast of the honoured guest. Dr. D'Almeida briefly sketched the career of Dr. Coelho, as a medical practitioner, in this city, and his activities in the Grant Medical College and in the National Medical College, and predicted that Dr. Coelho, on his return, would not only play a conspicuous part in the amelioration of the physical sufferings of the poor, but also prove an intellectual asset in medical science. In his reply, Dr. Coelho, narrated the origin and the aims of the Friends' Social, a brotherhood of broad-minded and tolerant youths, organized to pull down the traditional walls of communalism and sectarianism now existing between the various Roman Catholic communities of Bombay. Dr. Coelho being the happy author of this movement, was very much pleased to see young progressive of various communities voluntarily coming forward to join the Friends' Social. He then thanked Dr. D'Almeida, all his friends present there, and Messrs. Jacob Fernandes, Joseph Gomes and Terence Nunes for having heartily cooperated with the committee of the Friends' Social. At 10 the band struck the note for dance and an excellent dance programme went on smoothly and spicily till 3 in the morning.

The appeal of Sardar Basant Singh, Assistant Station Master of Mirsad Manji against his conviction and sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Harappa Railway smash case has been dismissed by Mr. Rangil Lal, Sessions Judge who has upheld both the conviction and the sentence.—A.P.

before the modern student of the new science of eugenics and psychology. This material will eventually help to a certain extent the research work to be shortly undertaken by the leading members of my community for investigating into the causes of the mental diseases of the tropics. The research work undertaken by some of the most renowned medical men of the day for investigating into the causes of the tropical diseases, and the methods of bringing about their prevention and cure would be undoubtedly supplemented by the work to be undertaken for the prevention and cure of the mental diseases of the tropics. His Excellency the Viceroy has appealed to the people of India to render as much help as is possible to root out physical leprosy from India and to better the condition of the existing leprosy. May I therefore, on this occasion throw out a suggestion that similar appeal can advantageously be made to the whole Empire by His Majesty's Government with a view to mental leprosy entirely rooted out from India.—Yours, etc.

Mhow, May 1.

A MAHOMEDAN.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PATHANS AGAIN.

A HINDU DEPRIVED OF HIS POSSESSIONS.

Mahadeo Goring residing at Kumbharwada Dock at about 4.30 a.m. on the 9th inst., and was proceeding along the Frero Road when he was stopped by the Constable of the Hotel, he was stopped by five Pathans. They threatened to kill him if he raised an alarm. One of the Pathans then showed a knife and took away from his person a gold ring and a pearl earring, silver bangles and Rs. 10-4-0 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 96-6-0. Mahadeo was then set free and on the way he lodged a complaint with the police at Dongri Police Station.

ASSAULTING POLICE CONSTABLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandavalla, Sub-Inspector De Souza charged Atulla and Sariffulla with assaulting a police constable No. 2418-B on the 6th inst.

The evidence showed that about 1 p.m. the complainant (constable) saw a number of persons including the accused at Kalkhadevi Road quarrelling among themselves. The complainant told them to disperse and not to create disturbance on the road when it was alleged, the accused gave blows to the complainant on his chest. The complainant whistled and another constable No. 2215-B came to his assistance and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said they were talking among themselves when they were arrested.

His Worship discharged the first accused and sentenced the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERVANT RECEIVES STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandavalla Sub-Inspector D'Costa charged Rosario Jokei a servant of Dr. E. P. Underwood with theft of a purse containing Rs. 45 on the 5th inst.

The evidence showed that at about 1.15 p.m. on the 5th inst., Dr. Underwood put his coat containing a purse with Rs. 45 on a bed. On the following day he found his coat missing as well as the accused. The police being informed the accused was arrested in a club at Colaba and Rs. 24 were found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

LATE MR. SHIVAM'S MEMORIAL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you oblige me by giving publication in your esteemed paper to the following and oblige?

It is known to the public and especially to the circle of friends of the late Mr. Shivam, that some appeals were made for money to do something in memory of Mr. Shivam. It is long since anything was heard in that respect. It is not in the public interest that the organisers of the fund should keep every thing in the dark for such a long time and not to take the public in confidence as regards the actual amount of money that is up to this time paid, the names of the donors, the scheme of the memorial etc. Will the organisers be surprised if they are informed that certain unpleasant reports regarding the accounts etc. are current in the circle of friends that are interested in the matter?

I hope, that the wise organisers will take this letter as a timely warning and lose no time in publishing every particular in the matter and satisfy those that are interested in and would like to pay if things are going alright. They also owe it as a duty to those that have already paid. Will they also publish the whole account?

Hoping this much will suffice for the present.—Yours etc.

Bombay May 10.

A FRIEND.

"TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY IN MILL INDUSTRY".

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised that you, who have maintained a judicial attitude in writing in your admirable articles about the mill industry and in exposing numerous evils which collectively retard the industry in competition with foreign manufactures, should have omitted a reference to one of the most salient points in dealing with labour. It is a pity you have not thought it proper to refer to the 'canny' spirit, which has induced the workman not to give a full day's work for a solid day's wages. You have not referred to the substitute for genuine trade unionism, which masquerades in India under the name of the labour movement consisting of a few parties seeking personal notoriety in link with and instigating a few discontented employees. These pseudo labour leaders have created a spirit of misrepresentation. They have urged on labour legislation far in advance of the world and far in advance of the conditions in India and they have generally created a split between Capital and Labour, which has yielded no practical results except making labour slack in their work and lukewarm in their duties towards the enterprise which engages them. It is this attitude of labour and coupled with its inefficiency and its incapacity to understand larger forces, which affect industry generally and which affect the welfare not only of the investor but of the labour engaged in it, which is responsible for much of the evil and much of the backwardness that are found in the textile industry. Since you have hit the capitalists so hard, why couldn't you be fair in hitting those who are the real enemies of the industry.—Yours, etc.

"MILLWALLAH."

A QUERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly inform the undersigned through the columns of your paper, the name and address of any Specialist in Bombay in Nervous Diseases such as Hysteria and Epilepsy. The undersigned will feel grateful for the information.—Yours, etc.

"X."

May 9.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY.

Unveiling of late Mr. Edwin Montagu's statue 6 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 11th May 1925.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still born) 99.

Small-pox attack 1 death nil.

Plague attacks 2 deaths 2.

Total Mortality this day last year 99.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Lawrence, Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Doringtoncourt" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 16th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Calcutta Mail" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails ex s.s. "Alwa" from London of 9th inst. left Aden at 8.30 p.m. on the 10th inst.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 7th inst. left Marseilles at 3.30 a.m. on the 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday afternoon the 14th at 1 p.m. s.s. "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 5th June.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (B. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Rwa Upanishad at the Saraswati Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7.30 a.m.

MARWADI DISPENSARY.

Dr. Kumbharwadi Vachiraj Gulalia is appointed in charge of the above dispensary situated at Kalkhadevi Road from the 1st May 1925. The dispensary is managed by Sheth Chimanram Jajrai and Sheth Shrinarayaji Surajmal Nannari for charitable purposes.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The first instruction class of the ESean Community of Bombay will be held in Dr. E. F. Underwood's rooms, Old French Bank Building, opposite the Rajahat Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The Invisible Universe and its relation to man" will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 34, Thakardas, Bombay.

STATUE OF LATE MR. MONTAGU.

The unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Mr. E. S. Montagu will be performed by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.). In the Oval opposite the B. and C. I. Railway Office. Tickets for admission have been sent to the subscribers as well as to prominent citizens. If any names have been inadvertently omitted the Hon. Mr. Phiroza C. Sethna (address Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort), will be glad to send invitations to all who desire to be present. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

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Mr. Jhab

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1925.

SIX YEARS OF BLUNDERING.

For the blackest night there is a dawn. The introduction of the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill in the Punjab Council foreshadows, we hope, the end of pitiless persecution against a community that deserved well of the Government. The opposition of Government towards the Gurudwara movement rested on pride, ignorance and distrust. Officials first tried to intimidate the Sikhs and launched upon an accused campaign of assault and torture against the jathas of Guru-ka-Bagh. The horrors of Jaito still attest the faith of Government in violence, but they were seasoned with the fostering of disruption in the Sikh community itself. The bloodshed of Guru-ka-Bagh represented physical suffering, but the creation of petty committees of rival propaganda was a blow at the loyalty and spiritual integrity of the community as a whole. The resort to mercenary propaganda was probably more insidious a measure than the lathi-charge of the police against non-violent jathas. Many were oppressed in jail and not a few recanted their vows in the stress of acute suffering. The effect of Sikh resistance and the infliction of blows upon the innocent went, however, to chasten the spirit of individual officials. At Guru-ka-Bagh where the Government meddled in criminal stupidity, one of the officials, Mr. Lobb asked: "Do you think I like the work? It is an abominable thing to strike a man who won't strike back, but what else am I to do?" The members of the jathas were the veterans of War who refused to stoop to retaliation. So disciplined were they that no mendacious propagandist could accuse them of a single act of non-violence. The pile of their violent deeds began to nauseate officials, but the system of soulless arrogance held together. The Akalis may have been guilty of diplomatic errors, but in essentials they were firm and manful. The criminal wantonness of wielding the lathi at reformers dawned upon the Government when they putting aside truncheon and pen, suggested a Committee of arbitration under General Birdwood. Negotiations with the S. G. P. Committee, a proscribed body, were undertaken by Government who at the instigation of some permanent officials broke off on the score of trivial prestige. The Committee had been formed in 1920 by reformers and on 18th January 1922 they had been given the keys of the Golden Temple by the Government themselves. Put in the night-mare of bullying oppression and insidious suborning, the same Committee was proclaimed by the Government as an unlawful body, but since the unlawful body represented the Sikhs, officials had backdoor communications with them. The lever of litigation was applied to no better purpose. It was a sinister campaign from all sides and many Sikhs faltered. There were, however, more who were adamant, faithful and true. Surely those who could for the first time in history give a demonstration of organised non-violence and suffering manhood against the hestial assaults of pilgrims, could not be easily denuded of militant types. They were in jail while the campaign of attrition against the solidarity of the Sikhs persisted. They could not be told off in a generation. The gruesome futility of coward-measures against the community became clear and undeniable.

The purpose of the Sikhs has been the vesting of their Shrines in worthy hands, the purification of priestly hierarchies, the recovery of religious fervour and the administration of all the worldly

assets of their faith by the Panth. Government wanted a check on the custody of properties and decadent mohunts were in possession. Their immediate interests appeared to tally and they adopted a conservative policy. The Government also feared the impact of politics on Sikh loyalty because they always prefer the splitting up of faculties and interests, and hence it is that they favour the due preservation of religion against the breath of politics. Not that they cared so much for the religion as for the consequences of politics upon civilian stewardship. We should understand the inexorable nature of the warfare from the viewpoint of political mistrust. It would not do to have a large martial community outgrow the system of bureaucratic control. The sufferings of the Sikh martyrs, however, impressed the Government with the futility of coupling mohunts with lawful possession and resisting reform. The acceptance by Government last week of Sardar Tara Singh's Bill for the better administration of Shrines and Gurdwaras indicates a chastened mood. During the debate Mr. Syed Mohamed Husain apologised to the Sikhs for the support Mussalmans gave to the previous Gurdwara Bill of defunct memory. The rebuke to Government was significant. The essence of the Bill is that the stewardship of the places of worship should vest in the congregation of Sikhs. There are some shrines to which Hindus have a claim and an independent tribunal is to judge which are purely Sikh. Once a shrine is adjudged Sikh, it will be controlled by a popular elected committee. In internal disputes, the Sikhs have the last voice while some of the mohunts receive compensation at the time of dismissal. The revenues of properties are to be kept under audit. In the outline, the aims meet with the approval of enlightened Sikhs, though the Bill is inadequate in material particulars. However, the flag of prestige has been lowered half-mast and all corrupt bias towards decrepit mohunts has been redressed. To the Government, the bargain may seem one of price and expediency, but the mortifications of the struggle have taught them that it is useless to stretch a meddling hand in the affairs of worship for the sake of political surveillance and puerile prestige.

The Bill has been referred to the Select Committee. The chances of success would be greater if the Government had courage enough to release confessor-prisoners and obtain their co-operation in the improvement of the measure. There prestige is to be maintained and a useful contribution has been lost through executive obduracy. It is remarkable that Hindus and Mussalmans in the Council observed that the regularisation of control would be a good reform for all religious properties. While the Bill provides against loose management of funds and the retention of dissolute professionals, the authority of domestic administration is vested in the representatives of the panth. The Bill mentions the term "purely religious" purposes. The Government should not presume to dictate what objects are purely religious. It should be left to the congregation who know more about their religion than Lupton's mandarins who follow godless routine. Reform was urgently needed. Just think of the trustee of the Golden Temple awarding General Dyer with a robe of honour while the earth in Jallianwalla Bagh was lying clotted with the blood of imperial butchery. There Government did not hysterically protest against the mixing of politics with religion. So low was the stewardship of holy places, so subservient were the trustees of a community of manhood and valour. If the Bill really helps to relieve the Sikhs from the "religious" grip of the Punjab bureaucrats, it will not have been enacted in vain. Whether it is an exhaustive settlement or not will be decided by those who have stood the ordeal of martyrdom and await the restoration of their personal liberty.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The political situation in the country to-day is one that is commonly called critical but, in fact, it is one of extraordinary confusion of ideas and aims and methods. It is not that any alluring prospect of immediate settlement as at the time of the Montagu reforms divided the national ranks; nor that, as at the moment when Non-co-operation was inaugurated, some bold programme of mass movement arouses the fears and opposition of prudential politicians. If anything the consistent resistance of the bureaucracy to national aspirations is a stimulus for combining divergent political entities. On the contrary, every fresh dose of bureaucratic reaction and coercion has led only to further political stagnation. In the course

of a slight and inconsequential article in the April number of the "Indian Review," Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has analysed this situation. The bureaucracy pays pious homage to the principle of the August pronouncement while steadily pursuing its policy of undermining and mutilating its spirit at every vital point, in the inevitable period of transition, it is gradually consolidating its power and re-entrenching its position not only in defiance of public opinion but also of its avowed profession and past pledges. Mr. Chintamani sums up the salient features of this reaction. The obnoxious Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee, the promulgation of the anarchic Ordinance, the adoption of the extravagant and retrograde proposals of the unwanted Lee Commission, the callous neglect of the Government in the matter of Indians in the Empire, the Government's refusal to change the foreign garrison into a national militia; and innumerable other illustrations of a similar nature not mentioned by Mr. Chintamani go to disprove the fact that there is "any sincere or serious intention on the part of the British Government in India" to alter its fundamental character or basis.

But what is the national retort to this orgy of repression and policy of rooted hostility to national interest and demands? Here disintegrating differences of communities and their fissiparous tendencies of political sections impair and retard any effective or concerted action; the phenomenon is enough to depress the most robust optimist. Mr. Chintamani dwells on this aspect of the situation though of course with the pardonable bias of a Liberal. But his conclusion though not striking or novel, is correct. "Never, perhaps, within living memory was Indian public opinion more disorganised and, therefore, more ineffective," he observes. "Yet and this is the tragedy of the situation, never before was the need so imperative of an organised and united body of public opinion to confront and to overcome the mighty forces of reaction entrenched in power, interested in maintaining it and determined not to surrender a particle of it." That is a more correct description of the prevailing conditions than Mr. Das' premature discernment of a change of heart on all sides. For the paralysis that has overtaken our political life is attributable not to any reconciliation with bureaucratic governance as the Die-Hards constantly insinuate nor to any hope of an immediate solution of the political problem but to the fact that the national capacity to resist successfully the onslaughts of the bureaucracy has grown weaker. Indeed, we have a suspicion that Mr. Das' acquiescent temper and his under-statement of the national demands were probably the outcome of his mood of weariness at the perpetuation of a political stalemate which antagonises the powers-that-be without eradicating popular apathy. It is a curious spectacle to perceive—the Liberals disillusioned after working dyantry increasingly leaning towards the Left while the Swarajist leader on discovering that his plan does not rouse the spirit of resistance of the people anxiously searches for all available avenues of peace. The explanation is not difficult to seek when we remember that each party wants to adjust its programme to the realities of the situation—the Liberal to the self-interested intransigence of the bureaucracy, the Swarajist to the limitation of his programme which outstrips national powers so long as there is no operative sanction behind the manoeuvres within the legislative chamber.

It is, indeed, the absence of any effective sanction that is responsible for the sharp contrast which obtains between the seriousness of the diagnosis and the idealism or the triteness of the prescription given by national leaders. Consider, for example, Mr. Chintamani's slight delineation of the innate irresponsibility and mischievous policies of the existing administrative system with the bathos that characterises Sir Sankaran Nair's "constructive" treatment of the disease. Sir Sankaran in an article in the "Leader" suggests that the failure of the Montagu scheme to yield old reforms like the separation of the judicial and the executive or a beneficial land revenue policy was due to the Indian politicians. Proceeding on the basis of this impossible premise, Sir Sankaran rejects, wisely as we hold, the plan of a Royal Commission which he thinks would be appointed to prove to the British people that substantial concessions will not be in the interest of the Indian people; and dismisses, hastily we believe, the round-table conference an unrepresentative device and as likely to prove abortive. It is the memory of a mischief he once created! After this process of elimination, we come to the grand idea that what we need for the success of the

reforms is an Indian Governor. As though we had no Lord Sinha and as though Sir Abdur Rahim's supercession makes likely a second experiment in that line. But the anti-climax of this proposal creates, as we said, a wider problem. It is the problem of generating and organising a force to operate as an effective sanction of national demands. As Mr. Chintamani says, "this national longing (for freedom) has to become operative. There has to be the will to achieve. It is the lack of this that constitutes the most formidable advantage of the opponents of India's progress." We are glad that the Liberals who not long ago scoffed at Gandhiji's heroic endeavour to galvanise the mass-energies of the nation have been left to realise this psychological impediment to national advance. For without an enforceable sanction our parties are like bottles with bits of labels without any stimulating contents and their strategic shams, while our politics are devoid of any ultimate reality and even unity is apt to be sterile. It is a baffling paradox that Indian nationalists have to solve since the moral evil of the present system is not merely its denial of freedom but its effective stifling of a desire for freedom. A triumphant national tactic must somehow bring together the political forces and the national ideas. What we await is a mobilising of popular will though, suffering and sacrifice in the struggle of emancipation.

Notes of the Day.

All's Well that Ends Well.

We congratulate Maulana Shaukat Ali in the success that has attended his efforts towards securing facilities for Indian pilgrims to proceed on the Haj. He has successfully prevailed upon the steamer companies to run their boats to Rabigh and the first of these will leave Bombay on Friday. Maulana Shaukat Ali has appealed for volunteers to lend a helping hand to pilgrims who will embark from Bombay. We trust his appeal will meet with enthusiastic response. Ibn Saud has promised all help and facilities to make the journey of the pilgrims from Rabigh to Mecca as comfortable as possible. Now that pilgrims have undertaken the risk of a new and untried route it is his duty to see that their discomforts are reduced to the minimum. Maulana Shaukat Ali has rendered a distinct service to his co-religionists by his persistent efforts, in spite of the misgivings of croakers, to keep the sea route to the Hejaz open for Indian pilgrims.

Inter-dining.

A fierce controversy has been raging in Tamil Nadu over the question of inter-dining in a Gurukula towards whose upkeep the Congress Committee pays a large grant. It has resulted in the resignation of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. M. K. Acharya M. L. A. and others. We may leave the issue of funds and of the relative contribution of Brahmins and non-Brahmins to no less than that of the legitimacy of interference in the internal management of an institution to the subtle minds of Madras. But the problem of inter-dining remains. The Committee decided that gradations of merit based on birth should not be observed in national organisations; in "Young India" Gandhiji, on the other hand, has ruled out inter-dining as a means of promoting goodwill. Gandhiji's conclusion is based on his views about the nature of dinners and his own interpretation of the system of Varnashrama Dharma. We hold that the refusal to partake food with fellow-beings is a piece of vulgar snobbery just as the habit of inter-dining is emphatically a stimulus and an expression of fellow-feeling. Unity without social contact is apt to be sterile. Hindus who dwell on the intolerance of Islam, are wont to excuse their own spirit of rigid exclusiveness as a social ban, not religious bigotry. The name does not matter so long as the fact of sectarian narrowness is there to divide a people.

Convenience or Conviction?

Those superior persons who remain scrupulously aloof from inter-dining as eating for eating's sake. It is nothing of the kind. What matters is not common enjoyment of a feast on an equal footing but the attitude of mind behind it; the very fact that the orthodox shrink it shows that the question is not one of mere eating but of communal status. It is idle to palliate the fact of inequality on the pretext that it is a result of innocent differentiation when the distinction is based on the assumption of communal superiority; if it is on sanitary principles, the objection should be directed not towards men of other castes but insular persons of all castes. A common mess is an index of social equality and communal self-respect. Many orthodox persons, on the other hand, admit the inevitability of the reform and confess their own indulgence in inter-dining yet oppose its open acceptance; they will do for the sake of convenience what they refuse to recognise as a matter of conviction and thus encourage social hypocrisy and unprincipled opportunism. There are nationalists again who scoff at such din-din-table nationalism and ask in what way it is relevant to the political problem. Communal differences cannot but affect national interests and jeopardise national progress and there is no impediment to the growth of nationalism in India so great as the caste-spirit which is as unrelated to the facts of modern life as it is inconsistent with the demands of democracy. In a national institution aiming at the education of social

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

The following is the first of a series of articles in which Mr. B. F. Madon makes a detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's currency policy.

In the first series of twelve articles on this subject, I have tried to make it clear that any other ratio than the one we deliberately adopted when we went over to the gold standard in this country would be a fraud. I have then shown that while Government spokesmen call the 2s. ratio innocent and harmless; it is on the contrary the most potent instrument in the hands of Government for pushing exchange up, and, from an analysis of the Currency Reserve figures themselves, I have demonstrated that persistent manipulation of currency and Exchange was as a matter of fact going on all through the past five years, whatever the apologists of Government may say to the contrary.

Side Issues.

I now propose to take up the various side issues raised by Government spokesmen to mystify the layman and to persuade him that what was being done was justified in the interests of the masses of this country. This claim would justify any fraud or forgery if it could be shown that the same was perpetrated to save interests that the perpetrator held most at heart. I do not for a moment believe that any honest man can countenance or condone a fraud on a forgery on such grounds. That the change in the ratio is a tampering with the standard measure of value, and, therefore, a fraud will be evident to all those who have read Article II of the previous series that had appeared in the columns of this paper on the 10th March, 1925. But it is far more than an ordinary fraud between grain or cloth dealer and his customer, because it really varies the terms of all money contracts, i.e., all Promissory Notes, all Mortgagees, etc., etc. If I have passed a Promissory Note to my creditor for say Rs. 100 and my creditor quietly changes the figure, it would be a forgery to defraud me and make me pay more. Or, if I have sold a 1,000 mds. of seeds to some one in Bombay, the intention of both parties being, the Bombay maund, and if my buyer quietly adds the word Bengal before the word Maund to defraud me, he would be guilty of forgery. In these two cases the creditor varies the terms of the contract in his own favour, and we call it forgery. In the case of the present attempts at change in our standard unit, it is the Government that varies the terms of the contract in favour of the creditor, and makes the debtor liable for more gold at time of maturity of the debt than had been originally contracted for. By what name shall we call this method of variation of contracts in favour of a creditor shall be called I will leave it to the legal fraternity to say. In any case, if the nature of this change is correctly grasped, there is no need for any further examination of the arguments put forward in defence of the present currency policy. However, to many laymen these may seem very weighty, if not conclusive. I shall, therefore, with this preamble, now take these up one by one.

Government Policy.

There have been several authoritative expressions of Governments Currency Policy during the past two years by our present Finance Minister, and I do not think it necessary to go any further back. The most recent of these, and, as we may safely take it, the most authoritative, is that contained in paras 37 to 47 of the Finance Member's speech when introducing the Budget for 1925-26 on the 28th February, 1925. The most salient points made in that speech are as follows:—

1. That it is a hoary old fallacy that a high exchange benefits the importer of goods from abroad and a low exchange benefits the primary producer and the exporter (para 38-39.)
2. That, while the above is a hoary old fallacy, it is founded on one partial truth, viz. that in a period of rapidly rising exchange, there are may be some temporary tendency for exports to be checked and imports stimulated (para 40).
3. That when world prices have been moving up outside India and a natural stimulus has been given to the world's demand for India's produce, the effect of a

(Continued on page 11).

workers, distinctions based upon arbitrary and obsolete social hierarchy can have no place.

Legal inter-practice.

While the communal horizon is dark, it is refreshing to have a streak of luminous hope coloured with originality. The Muslim Lawyers of Peshawar are forming a separate Bar Association with a view "to safeguard their interests and welfare." We want this kind of thing to go on until we develop dentistry (Hindu pattern) and English dictionaries (Mussalman style). If extreme partisanship may indulge in drivel, why should we not have these flourishing distinctions? We sometimes think that the only hope of exposing diabolical prejudices is to allow it to develop to the limits of absurdity. No one likes to look a fool, but drift often enables one to get an idea of exasperating nonsense and suspect the attained physiognomy of the fool. Let there be an outcry for Muslim Bar Association and Hindu Sammelans for Aryan chiropodry, and the stress of idiotic self-consciousness would soon prompt sober reflections. Meanwhile let us all wish success to the Peshawar venture and hope for a luxuriance of parallel developments. In this we are not wiser than the lower animals? The more we see of men, the more we think of dogs.

MAHARASHTRIAN REVOLT.

ABOLITION OF SPINNING FRANCHISE RECOMMENDED.

"PRAY RETIRE FROM CONGRESS."

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST TO MAHATMAJI.

SATARA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

SATARA, May 11.

The Subjects Committee of the Maharashtra Political Conference passed the following resolution late last night by a majority:—
"This Conference deplors the present lull in the country and is emphatically of opinion that the same is due mainly, if not entirely to the fact that the Congress has for some time past ceased to have a political policy and programme of its own, devoting itself as it has been doing exclusively to the Constructive Programme, which is essentially non-political, and also to the absence of unity among the various political parties in the country. This conference therefore recommends to the All India Congress Committee in order to give fresh impetus to political life in the country it is absolutely necessary that the political programme of Swaraj Party should be immediately taken up by the Congress as its own with such modifications in the same as may be necessary to enable the various political parties in the country to join the Congress as at the time of the Amritsar Congress and thus to present a united front to the Government in the present political struggle both inside and outside the Councils."

This resolution was moved by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. D. V. Gokhale wanted to introduce the term "responsive co-operation" in the resolution but on Mr. V. J. Patel's suggestion he did not press the same.
Mr. J. B. Bhopatkar moved a resolution on the Yarn Franchise, which was also carried by majority. The resolution is as follows:—

"In view of the adverse effect of the Yarn Franchise on the Congress membership the conference recommends to the All India Congress Committee to recommend to the next Congress to restore the old four annas franchise."

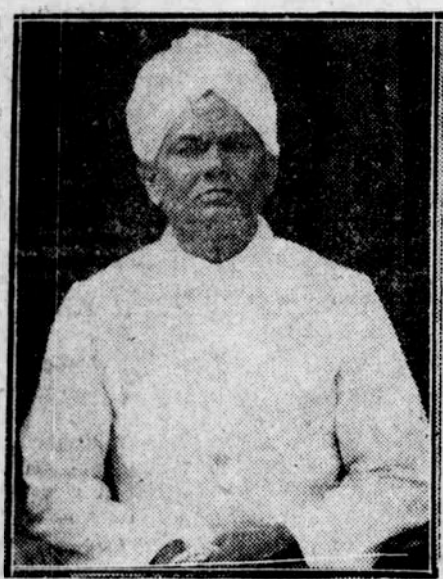
Mr. Patel seconded. Owing to the absence of the bulk of no-changers from the conference, the opposition to this proposition

were besides the President-elect and Chairman of the Reception Committee, Messrs. Patel, Kelkar and Aney, Dr. Besant, Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Welkar, Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Karandikar and delegates from various districts of the Province.

Prominent No-changers, including those of Poona have sent a letter informing the President and Chairman of the Reception Committee that they have decided not to participate in the proceedings of the Conference since it is going to consider and discuss the question of the Yarn Franchise, which they think is against the interests of the country. They point out that a franchise was accepted by both the wings of the Congress at Belgaum as a compromise and to bring about unity and they are afraid opening of this question only four months after its acceptance places unity in Congress in jeopardy, which is disastrous. Local No-changers who have joined the Conference have issued an appeal, to the Satara delegates not to vote on the same since they maintain they have invited the Conference to Satara to bring about unity between the two wings of the Congress in Maharashtra.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs after which Mr. R. G. Soman, Chairman of the Reception Committee extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors. In the course of his speech he expressed regret at the deaths of Sir Gokuldas Parekh, President of the Conference in 1920. Mr. R. B. Pathak, Bala-sahel Deshpande of Ahmednagar, Hari-lal Patwardhan, Nana-sahel Vaidya of Wai, Bhansastri Lele, Ganpatrao Panasal-kar, Nana-sahel Agashe and Dr. Bhide. He also referred to the death of Shrimant Bhansaheb Maharaj, last of the occupants of Sri Shivaji's gadi in Satara.

Mr. Soman referred to the last two conferences held in Satara in 1920 and 1924 under the presidency of Sir Gokuldas Parekh



MR. R. G. SOMAN, M.L.C.,
Chairman of the Reception Committee,
Maharashtra Provincial Conference.



MR. RAMRAO M. DESHMUKHI,
M.L.C., BAR-AT-LAW,
President of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference.

was weak and the proposition which was further supported by Mr. Kelkar among others, was carried by a large majority. The few no-changers who attended did not take part in the discussion, as they considered the opening of the question only four months after the Belgaum pact as accepted by both wings was a breach of promise and harmful to the interests of the country.

Mr. Soman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, objected to the expression "abolition of yarn franchise" and suggested an alternative franchise in addition to the yarn franchise namely, any one who contributed his time or money to put into practice any one item of the constructive programme of the Congress should be entitled to become a member, but he did not put this in the form of an amendment, time for which had passed. There was clean voting on the resolution which was carried, only two voting against it.

On Mr. Gokhale's suggestion the Committee also passed a resolution expressing pleasure at Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and thanking her for her efforts in that direction. The Committee did not consider the Bill itself in detail, but passed a non-committal resolution as above.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

At six in the evening the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi Minister, opened the Industrial Exhibition in the presence of a cosmopolitan and representative gathering.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference met this morning. Among those present

and Mr. D. V. Belvi of Belgium and he claimed that at both these sessions Satara gave a lead for unity. The former set at rest the controversy of opinion on the Sandhurst administration and the latter passed resolutions on the basis of which the Congress at Lucknow brought about unity between the two wings of the Congress. He hoped this Conference also will give a lead and will not do anything that will cause a split in Maharashtra. He was glad to say that Maharashtra and particularly Satara District was free from the Hindu-Muslim trouble, except what little they had at Gulbarga. For generations Hindus and Muslims have been living peacefully and happily together and he congratulated the leaders of both the communities on their tact and patience in settling the slight differences that were widened in Nagadi in Poona District over the lands and at Karad over idol breaking.

As for the non-Brahmins, he was, however, sorry that they kept themselves aloof from the national movement while they had begun to take interest in local bodies. He assured them on behalf of Brahmins that as soon as non-Brahmins gave up their narrow communal outlook and looked at their work with the national angle of vision, the Brahmins would not shrink acknowledging their leadership. The election of the

(Continued on page 8.)

DANGEROUS PRACTICE

HANDLING OF POLITICS BY COMMUNITIES

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.

LAHORE, May 10.

In the course of an interview Lala Lajpat Rai said:—I have no doubt in my mind that the only organisation that can bring about unity among the divergent and conflicting elements of the country is the Congress. I am confident that sooner or later, all the communities will unite and fight for the achievement of Swarajya under its banner. As I conceive the Hindu Maha Sabha, it is not antagonistic in its aims to the Congress. The Congress has been built up chiefly by the Hindus. They cannot give it up. I would strongly advise all Hindus to stand by it. The Hindu Mahasabha will not, at least under my presidency, take up any political programme. In the field of politics, its only function will be to represent Hindu public opinion on questions involving communal issues. Personally, I would leave all political questions to the Congress. Communal organisations, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, should not deal with them. The handling of political questions by communities as such can only lead to internecine strife and bitterness.—A.P.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE.

LAHORE, May 10.

There is no change in the N. W. Railway strike situation. Some operating staff absented themselves from duty on May 9 at Jind and at Samasbatta. All the necessary reliefs have been sent to those places and no disruption to train services has occurred.—A.P.

LAHORE, May 11.

The Agent, N. W. Railway, in a statement issued this evening says that as reported yesterday there has been a slight recrudescence of trouble but that there are indications that it is temporary.—A.P.

TAMIL NADU SWARAJ PARTY.

CONTESTING COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MADRAS, May 11.

At a general body meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party for the purpose of putting forward candidates for the ensuing bye-election in the city to the local Legislative Council and for recommending candidates to the All-India Executive for the forthcoming election to the Council of State a resolution was passed that in view of the serious developments in the political situation in the country the meeting was of opinion that the Swarajya Party in the Council should function as a separate group and co-operate with other parties if such co-operation would advance the interests and programme of the party and if it was found that they could defeat Government by such joint action. A sub-committee with Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar as convener was formed to select candidates for the Council of State election.—A.P.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 11.

The Minister for Education with the Government of Madras is considering a scheme of reorganising secondary education with a view to bringing it into line with the requirements of the present day industrial and economic world and to make it more practical and useful by incorporating into it a course of vocational training. He proposes to invite for the purpose experienced head masters and district educational officers to a conference at an early date.—A.P.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Owing to the death of Babu Gajanan Poddar, a prominent member of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd. the Committee has decided to keep the rooms of the Association closed to-day as a mark of respect to his memory.—A.P.

DR. PARANJPYE SATISFIED WITH MR. DAS' SPEECH.

BANGALORE, May 11.

Dr. Paranjpye, one of the members of the Committee who is now in Bangalore, interviewed expressed his satisfaction at the Faridpur speech of Mr. Das in that he was approximating to the liberal position. Speaking about Dr. Annie Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill he expressed his doubt about its immediate success. About an All-India State Conference he thought that he could add nothing more to his observations on it made in the course of his speech delivered at Lucknow last December as President of the Liberal Convention.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-second pence.—A.P.

DAWES SCHEME

GERMAN PAYMENTS

RESULT OF 8 MONTHS' WORKING.

PARIS, May 11.

In the first eight months of the first year after the Dawes scheme Germany paid 640 million gold marks as reparations five-sixths of which was paid in cash from the proceeds of the foreign loan. Britain received nearly 150 million gold marks.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, May 11.

The King received Sir Muhammad Rafique and Mr. Robert Holland on their appointment to the Council of India, knighted the latter and invested him with the order of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.—Reuter.

NO "SIGNS OF RECONCILIATION" VISIBLE

AN ALLAHABAD VIEW OF MR. DAS ADDRESS.

LAHORE, May 10.

Mr. Purshotam Das Tandon of Allahabad, who is now staying in Lahore in the course of a statement to the press, says:—

The speech of Mr. Das appears to me but a continuation of the exchange of side-glances which have gone on for some time between him and Lord Birkenhead. I can understand a direct negotiation, but this indirect process of wooing is odious and demoralizing. Speaking ostensibly to his countrymen, Mr. Das has raised false issues which are likely to divert the attention of the people from the real work before them. The manner in which Mr. Das has tried to persuade the country to believe that the Empire idea has a great spiritual advantage is also to my mind, distinctly harmful.

Mr. Das speaks of the "signs of reconciliation" which are visible to him. I, for one, do not see any such signs of reconciliation. On the contrary such signs as have manifested themselves to my uninitiated eyes are all indicative of a very different mentality on the part of the British Government.

I wish my countrymen will not be deluded into false hopes or a sense of security by such prognostications. While I see no signs of reconciliation from the side of the Government, I clearly read in this speech of Mr. Das, signs of the decadence of the Swarajya Party and an attempt on the part of its leader to smooth its way down the steep.—A.P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

BANGALORE, May 11.

The members of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee will leave Bangalore about the 16th instant for Ooty where they will examine nearly a dozen witnesses and then return to Bangalore on the 24th instant. They will go to Bombay and Poona about the first week of next month to examine some witnesses there and are expected to return to Bangalore about the 18th of the next month. They will then stop in Bangalore for about four months for drafting their report. It is also learnt that the Committee will not examine any witness in Bangalore according to the present programme.

LORD BUDDHA'S NIRVANA PLACE.

PILGRIMAGE AT KASI NAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Kasi Nagar is a historically famous place in the eastern portion of Gorakhpur District. Its present and another name is also Kasaya. Here it is that Lord Buddha is said to have attained Nirvana. Ancient Buddhist excavations including a beautiful thirty feet long statue of Buddha have been found here. Thousands of Buddhist pilgrims visit this place every year.

A special feature since last year is that owing to the efforts of the Congress workers a grand fair has been arranged where thousands of Hindu men and women assemble to pay homage to Lord Buddha. This fair has become an annual function. This year it has begun from 1st March. Congress workers have arranged a number of conferences especially of peasants, Hindus and Buddhists and of poets. Spinning, matches and wrestling are interesting spectacles. Hundreds of shops of various articles are arranged on roadsides. Hindu men and women offered flowers and sweets to the Lord. The whole sight presented a pleasant sight of Hindu Buddhist unity.

Present Congress political conference was also held under the presidency of Pandit G. S. Misra of Allahabad. The local Mahanth and a number of Buddhist monks from Burma attended it. Panditji dealt with the present Congress programme in a beautiful speech. He said that India had no Indian nationality. Hindus and Muslims being so named after their respective religions. He most feelingly said that it was false to aver that India at present had any religion. Religion was dead with the death of freedom in this land and therefore freedom before religion should be the ruling principle of every Indian's life. He exhorted the audience to attain Swaraj, the only remedy for all ills, social religious or political.

QUALITY AND NOT QUANTITY

MAHATMAJI WANTS REAL WORKERS

"DON'T PRAISE ME BUT FOLLOW ME."

CHANDPUR, May 10.

Mr. Gandhi to-day received addresses from three public bodies, namely the Chandpur Municipality and the public and the merchants of Purnabazar. The addresses dwelt mainly on the high character of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi made a joint reply to the three addresses and said he would prefer thirty real workers who believed in the Congress franchise and wanted to work, than one crore of people who did not believe in it, as he would throw away one crore of counterfeit coins into the river, but would keep five good coins "at least to buy vegetables with". Replying to the merchants' address, he asked them not to praise him, but to follow his programme.

Mr. Gandhi will address a ladies' meeting in the evening.—A.P.

LORD MILNER.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT DISAPPEARS.

LONDON, May 11.

A bulletin issued this morning says that Lord Milner lost ground yesterday night with the result that the temporary improvement has disappeared.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMEN FIRED UPON WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, May 11.

Shanghai.—Three men, all British subjects while returning in a houseboat from a pleasure trip shortly after nightfall were fired upon by a Chinese gunboat near the arsenal without a warning. A single rifle shot was followed by a bugle blast and the Chinese soldiers were seen to rush to the side of the gunboat who immediately fired a volley on the houseboat wounding an Englishman. Others had a miraculous escape. The British Consul-General has sent a strong protest to the Chinese authorities. It appears that the gunboat men were in a panic and mistook the houseboat for that of a rival faction against whom they had been warned previously.—Reuter.

SIR ISIDORE SPIELMANN.

LONDON, May 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Isidore Spielmann.—Reuter.

Sir Isidore was born in 1854 and was knighted in 1905. A distinguished artist, he filled many important posts, concerned with art. He was, for example, Director for Art, Board of Trade (Exhibition Branch); member for Advisory Committee Victoria and Albert Museum, Representative in Great Britain for British Government Exhibition of early Flemish Art, Bruges, 1902. Member of Council of British Empire Exhibition, Member of Council of Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor. His publications include "Germany as others see them," "Germany's Impending Doom."

'LITTLE WILLIE'S' £100,000 GIFT.

DEMAND FOR TREASURE IN BANK VAULTS.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" wires:—In the vaults of the State Bank in Berlin lies a wedding present valued at £100,000, which is the centre of a singular controversy.

This costly gift, consists of some 2,500 pieces of chased silver, forming one of the most splendid table sets in existence. It was intended as a gift to the Crown Prince on the occasion of his marriage, some years before the war, from the German cities who levied a rate on the citizens for the purpose. So exquisite was the workmanship that the set was not completed when the war broke out, and then, of course, the whole matter was hung up.

Now the ex-Crown Prince, returned from his Dutch refuge to the Fatherland demands that the treasure be handed over to him.

"So far, he has not succeeded, but neither can he be said to have failed, as the Berlin City Council has already seriously debated the advisability of complying with his request."

HIS SILESIAN DOMAIN

Only the Social Democrats are strenuously opposing this step. They declare that the ex-Crown Prince has been treated more magnanimously than he had a right to expect, in that he was allowed to retain huge estate in Silesia. Moreover, they assert, he has violated his pledge of non-interference in politics by speaking at a public meeting for the Nationalist cause.

The affair, which has caused some sensation here, is generally interpreted in Radical circles as indicating the state of mind of this exalted personage (and, it may be added, of the Republic which tolerates the presence of the intrigues of the deposed imperial family).

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Dewan of Travancore has been appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue.—A.P.

AT LAST

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

FIRST BOAT TO LEAVE ON FRIDAY.

Maulana Saikat Ali writes to us: "I am glad to give you the good news that Messrs. Turner Morrison's "S. S. Jehangir" definitely leaves for Rabigh, the new port for Hejaz, on Friday the 15th instant. Accommodation is available for about 1,150 pilgrims. About nine hundred pilgrims from Bokhara and Bengal are already in Bombay. That means that two hundred pilgrims more can come at once. "Jehangir" can also carry three thousand tons of cargo. Next Turner Morrison boat, "Akbari" will leave about the 22nd instant and the third boat, "Elavia", will follow on the 27th instant. If necessary the Company are prepared to send another boat early in June. Tickets for "Jehangir" will be issued to-day. Fares are Third Class single Rs. 125. Third Class return Rs. 195. The Shipping Company promise to do their utmost for the comfort of the pilgrims this year. Khilafat volunteers will in uniform attend pilgrims at Musafir Khanas, disinfection Shed and at the time of embarkation. I hope Congress, Swaraj and Khoja volunteers also will come and lend a helping hand. A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held shortly to organise assistance to these guests of God."

Probably Messrs. Shindri and Co.'s steamer "Sustania" will also be available. All intending pilgrims are requested to carry Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 more this year. A very careful pilgrim will be just able to perform his haj in Rs. 500 to 600. All Provincial Khilafat Committees are requested to publish this news broadcast, and send their representatives for Bombay and Hejaz."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MADRAS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 11.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has wired the following message to Maulana Saikat Ali, President Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

"Heartily congratulations on the successful solution of the Haj question Mussalmans of Ceylon, Singapore, Java and Siam should be informed by cable and through local press that Sultan Ibn Saud is providing all necessary facilities to pilgrims and that arrangements are being made with the help of the Government of India to take a large number of Indian pilgrims to port Rabigh. The latter information should also be conveyed to Iraq, Egypt, East and South Africa so that being assured of safety by Ibn Saud, they may wire their local Governments to provide similar facilities of sea voyage. Ibn Saud should be asked to arrange safe journey of the Hajis to Medina also and if possible to induce motman from neighbouring ports to muster strong at Rabigh, or any other port selected for disembarkation. I hope you are arranging to send provisions in pilgrim boats as merchandise for sale. This information may also be added to foreign telegrams. Madras Mussalmans are overjoyed at the prospect of Haj this year notwithstanding many difficulties in the way. Arranging to send a suitable man to look after the South Indian pilgrims as suggested by you."

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

NIZAM'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

SECCUNDERABAD, May 11.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has granted a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Red Crescent Society for the relief of the poor and destitute people who have settled down in Turkey as a result of the exchange of populations.

Mr. Hyderi, the Member for Finance, Railways and Mines has been appointed the official Director on the Board of the N. G. S. Railway vice Sir George Cusson-Walker.—A.P.

GURDWARA BILL.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

LAHORE, May 8.

The Director of Information, Punjab, writes:—

The Select Committee on the Sikh Gurdwara and Shrines Bill will commence its sittings on the 18th May 1925 at Simla. Persons interested in the Bill and desirous of suggesting any amendment thereof are requested to send in their amendments to the Secretary to the Government Punjab, Transferred Department, Simla, so as to reach him not later than the 16th May 1925.

PARIS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST GAINS.

LONDON, May 10.

PARIS.—The second ballot in the municipal elections in the Capital has confirmed the movement to the 'Left'. The Communists gained three seats and the Socialists ten. The Council is now formed of 4 Conservatives, the 'Right' Republicans, 23 'Left' Republicans, 31 Socialists and Communists.—Reuter's Special Service.

M. CAILLAUX'S FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, May 10.

A Havas Agency despatch says M. Caillaux's financial programme is expected to be far-reaching and to spread over several years. M. Caillaux will budget for additional revenue of three billion francs, to be realised by the imposition of fresh taxes and enhancement of existing ones. Germany's reparations payments to France under the terms of the Dawes scheme will be devoted to the restoration of war-devastated regions.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAHARASHTRIAN REVOLT.

(Continued from page 7.)
present president, who is a non-Brahmin was a positive proof of this assurance.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Soman then deprecated the absence of propaganda in England. It is not necessary, he said, that our accredited representatives should be present in London at least just at present when Lord Reading and his colleagues were carrying on a propaganda in their own interests. He also thought that the Conference should take into consideration Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill. He emphasized the need of unity and with this view suggested that the Yarn Franchise might be reconsidered. He did not think it should go altogether, but those who did not or could not work it up should have the option of qualifying themselves for membership of the Congress by working any other item of the Congress programme. He thought it was necessary to supplement the Constructive Programme and spread of khaddar by some such work as the Swaraj Party has been doing. He hoped that this province would return more Nationalists to the local Council and the Legislative Assembly and with this view he recommended educating the electorate from now for the next elections. In the end Mr. Soman hoped the Conference would pass a resolution, which would place an investigating programme before the people of India and demand a great sacrifice from every son of the land.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Chairman's speech over Mr. V. J. Patel proposed the election of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh of Anaroti as the President of the Conference. Mr. Patel said they had met that day in difficult circumstances. The political situation in the country was extremely complicated. While there should be only two parties in the country namely that of the bureaucracy and of the people, he was sorry to say that they had been divided among themselves. No-Changers were quarrelling with the Pro-Changers. Brahmins were fighting with Non-Brahmins; and the Mahatma had almost given up as hopeless the solution of Hindu-Muslim problem. Instead of fighting the common enemy, namely the Bureaucracy, they were fighting among themselves. The country had waited long and it was now looking to Maharashtra for lead, and at this time they wanted a man, who would guide them right and he was glad that they had found such an one in Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, whose name was a household word in Maharashtra. He did not know much about Mr. Deshmukh, possibly they knew him better than himself (Patel). But from what little he knew of Mr. Deshmukh, he was sure they had found the fittest man to preside over their deliberations. He was born in an ancient family, he was a Vaidant. Mr. Deshmukh was a member of the C. P. Council and as such he has given a proof that he was a true and staunch nationalist.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, seconding, echoed the sentiments of Mr. Patel. This vision of Maharashtra embraced all that tract lying in between Nagpur and Dhawar and he did not consider Mr. Deshmukh an outsider. Mr. Deshmukh had lived in a free land and was nourished on the ideas of fighting for freedom and liberty on political lines. He gave up practice in 1919 and has been since working for the welfare of his countrymen in C. P.

Mr. Jaswantrao G. Mahia (Bombay Suburban) supporting said the election of Mr. Deshmukh was a compliment to the youth of Maharashtra. He was an emblem of youth and represented the vigour of youth. By his work in the Council and outside he had shown what the youth of India was capable of doing.

Mr. Vithaldas Joshi of Sangli representing the Native State of Deccan further supported the resolution.

Mr. Gungal, M.L.C., (Non-Brahmin) Mr. Modak of Ratnagiri, Mr. Sudashtre Khando Ahekar on behalf of the Reception Committee further supported the resolution and the President took his seat amidst cheering.

LATER.

"Pray retire from Congress" is the very polite request made to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh in his presidential address delivered this morning before the Maharashtra Provincial Conference. "You must well, but you have almost killed the Congress" this is, in effect, Mr. Deshmukh's verdict upon Mahatma's leadership and the programme of last few years. Mr. Deshmukh claims and feels proud that he thinks and can think politically only and maintains that the political programme alone will deliver our country from slavery to freedom. Communal differences and religious jealousies shall remain in the land as long as the third party of foreign Rulers are here with the policy of "divide and rule," is his opinion and instead of devising means to placate the different communities or religious groups on the basis of communal or religious interest, he thinks it is necessary to formulate a political programme on which all parties, communities and creeds will unite and he instanced Ireland and Burma in this connection, though both have no communities or religious to divide them. The former had to wage a fierce struggle against the common opponent, while the latter has still to struggle for emancipation. Having decided to think on these lines only the president naturally gives his opinion that the present programme is anything but political and therefore, discards it as unworkable and inexpedient. He thinks the only programme that can be and ought to be worked by whole country is one outlined and worked by the Swaraj Party and recommends the Conference to suggest the same to the Congress. The President thinks that the question of untouchability is a political one, for, on it depends the vote of nearly six crores, which if not attracted towards ourselves will be snatched by the bureaucracy by the familiar policy of pitting one community against another. He does not think the same of the Hindu-Muslim problem and Non-Brahmin activity. On the other hand he is of opinion that the present policy of several Muslim

leaders is frankly against the interests of the country and hence he feels there is need of organising a Hindu Sangathan. He has no faith in the Charkha which Gandhiji pins his soul. He wants to live in these days of science and machinery making use of them both in order to advance Swadeshi and expedite the boycott of foreign cloth and other goods.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is an English summary of the presidential address delivered at the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Satara by Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh yesterday—

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I thank you gratefully for the honour you have done me. Though Berar and Maharashtra are one in their duties and one in their hearts, Berar is far from Satara and even if you had desired to bring a man from a distant province you could have secured a fitter man than myself. Swarajist as I am none should accept my opinions as belonging to the whole party. And as I am not a leader, the greater is the freedom with which I can express myself.

The last remnants of Maratha Power and Liberty are yet to be seen in Satara and though the last scion of the founders of the Maratha Empire, whose Dorashana would have been a blessing to me, has just passed away, I think, the fort of Pratapgad, darling of Shivaji, stands as a monument to inspire the coming generations. He, whom the sight of Pratapgad and Ajinkatara fails to stir with feelings of patriotism must really be a stone, he be a Brahman or a non-Brahman!

To my mind, the Provincial Conference is a place for discussing political matters and as such I prize the opportunity you have given me, an humble friend of Berar leaders, to take part in such deliberation. Myself being a stranger to Maharashtra, I leave to you the matters relating closely to your own province viz. your needs, your political state, your faults without discussing them myself.

Not is it sufficient to restrict oneself only to provincial matters; the whole country must be envisaged. Mr. Gandhiji effected unity at Belgaum and it is owing to that fact that some scope is left in the Congress and its subordinate institutions for political thought. Otherwise, our whole political work would have begun and ended in counting the Tilak Swarajya Fund under the pleasing title of Civil Disobedience, in measuring the length in miles of yarn spun, in numbering how many untouchables took their seats on the carpets along with the touchables and in venturing a metre for calculating the degrees to which the Hindu Mahomedan quarrels rise or fall. But at Belgaum Swarajya Party was recognized as part of the Congress and therefore, struggle with the Government, though it be on national grounds, remained a topic for such political gatherings; hence was it that the political colour of these bodies maintained intact. Some one might object that struggle with Government on principles of reason cannot be the sole politics of the country. True, but the whole creative power of the people depends upon rationality. Where there is no appeal to intellect, there can be no activity. To be brief, I feel to restrict reasoning or to keep aloof from it, is to renounce the springs of active forces.

ADVENT OF SWARAJYA PARTY.

Before the birth of the new Reformed Indian Constitution, Indian politics was mainly sentimental and prone to popular awakening. In those days public speeches, meetings, resolutions had great prominence. In 1920 the Reforms appeared and the electorate came into being; the majority of people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils became a solid fact. Yet till the year 1923 the politics of India was one-sided or truncated. And it grew to its full development only when in that year the Swarajya Party saw the light of the day. Some people imagined that the growth of the second half was the death of the first half, and even to-day some continue to think so. It is false to hold that the entry of Swarajya Party into Councils paralysed the other half. Swarajya Party has as much need of inside agitation as outside agitation. But it is not possible for one party to carry on both the agitations. Different mentalities of the men of light and leading in the country drove men to different parties and no one party had sufficient man-power to keep up the work. The division of workers is the only reason of the lull in politics. Thus the necessity of co-ordination of all parties is urgently felt more than ever.

The Swarajya Party decided to control the Council-elections and thus, on the one hand it lost its old friends who were afraid of the sin of Council-entry and on the other it incurred the wrath of the Moderates and the Non-Brahmins. Had the Swarajya Party not been deserted by the No-changers, it would not have cared for the Moderates and the Non-Brahmin opposition and by dint of its joint strength it would have established its majority both in the Legislative Assembly and three or more of the Provincial Councils.

All those who gave evidence before the Mudiman Committee—and there were Ministers, Non-Brahman leaders and Mahomedans among them—were of opinion that the present diarchical system was impracticable and that, therefore, it must be replaced by another of provincial autonomy. There were a few exceptions to that, no doubt, but they do not affect the general trend of evidence before the Committee. But among them there was not a single Swarajist and yet why should the Mahomedans, the Non-Brahmins and the Moderates even, depose that diarchy was a failure with one voice and why should they have demanded a mere substantial share of power? Were the Hindu-Mahomedan quarrels then ended? Were the Extremists and the Moderates friends? Was the Brahman Non-Brahmin controversy at an end? The obstructive policy of the Swarajists drove other parties to condemn diarchy; those who called it incomplete, but were not prepared to stigmatize it as disappointing and unsatisfactory, began to find fault with the same. Could this have been possible, if the Swarajists had not captured the Councils? It cannot be denied that the Swarajist

Party succeeded in transforming other parties into Oppositionists. This alone proves the work of the Swarajist as much of intellectual conviction as of active achievement. But what is the use of arguing with those whose ideas of action are folded in the Charkha and Charkha alone? The Bengal Ordinance was perhaps another game played by Government to gauge the effect of Swarajya Party on other parties. In that, too, Government have realized that Indians can no longer submit to any yoke it might think fit to impose.

"DIVIDE AND RULE" POLICY.

Well, though the Montford Reforms have been exposed and though there remains no party in the land now to blindly lend its support to the Government, the question of the future is insistent as ever. Every political party modifies its policy in accordance with that of the opposite party. To-day all eyes are turned towards Reading-Birkenhead discussions. For myself I do not think anything of moment can come out of them. The maintenance of a strong army in India, the consolidation of pro-government parties and the safety of European affairs by the execution of the Ipe—

Recommendations, are the only cares of the Government to-day. The comforts of white officers were studied and supplied last year and this year attempts are being made to organize an Indian pro-government party. In the last year in the L. Assembly a joint Nationalist party consisting of the Swarajists and the Independents was formed and the obstructive policy was nearly successful. But this year found the Nationalist party broken and the Independent party melted. Scarcely had all the parties in the country joined hands to condemn the Montford Reforms to repudiate the repressive policy pursued by Government, when the policy of divide et impera, undertaken and this may be taken as an indication of the policy of the new age as it is called. To my mind, this policy of

Divide and Rule will be still more ruthlessly followed after Lord Reading's return. My idea is that Government will decide its policy in accordance with the nature of the elections to Councils in 1925. If the Moderates and the Independents are in the ascendant in the next elections, we might have Provincial Autonomy, if even that. Then the Swarajists will have again to strengthen and organise themselves. It is also necessary to tie the hands of the Labour Party in England which may be at any time the dominant party in Parliament and which may give away any rights to Indians and thus put the Conservative Party in a false position. Thus, from all points of view it is necessary for the Government to have at its back in 1927 a solid party of Indians and this alone will be one of the so-called Reading-Birkenhead talk.

REVISION OF CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

Is the Swarajya Party, then, to allow those parties which it has rendered unemployed, to organize themselves again in 1927? If that happens we will have content ourselves with hollow Provincial Autonomy. The feeling of nationalism which has surged up in Indian minds cannot be satisfied and cooled unless and until British Parliament is made to recognize the right of Indians to Self-Determination. In consideration of all these facts the Congress of 1925 ought to be of great importance. The self-determination of India depends on the co-ordination of the Congress and the Councils. As the electorate of the Councils is free for all kinds of people, so must the Congress-electorate be. He will consent in writing to the aims and the methods of the Congress must be a Congress-member. He should not have to pay any kind of subscription, either in yarn or in money. Looking at the thousands of spectators gathered at Nagpur, Mahatma Gandhi exclaimed that the Congress had really become a Congress of the masses! Can the Congress not belong to the masses if Congressmen take their seats on all representative institutions ranging from the village Panchayats to the Legislative Councils? The Congress-electorate is extended and if it begins to exercise its power over the Council and the Panchayat electorates, cannot the Working Committee be as the Executive Council of the Viceroy? If the Congress wants to establish parallel government, its membership of only eleven thousand is absolutely insufficient. It must be broad-based and I trust you will make suitable recommendations to the Congress with a view to that. Unless endeavours are made to strengthen the Congress in this way, it will be moribund and the Congress itself will have removed the obstacles placed by the Swarajists in the path of the Government.

REQUEST TO MAHATMAJI.

When the Congress adopted the yarn qualification it was said that workers alone are entitled to be Congress-members. For that purpose the constitutions of Russian Bolshevik bodies were drawn upon. But it was forgotten that the Bolshevik bodies were secret societies, while the Congress was an open, political organisation. The latter must include even sympathisers. How can the definition of a worker be confined to a spinner? Yarn franchise is a makeshift of the spread of doctrine of Ahimsa. My humble request to Mahatmaji would be that he should now get out of the Congress. May his party be triumphant after a lapse of say ten or twenty thousand years! Where Shivaji, Pratapsinha, Ranjitsinha, Shri Ram and Shri Krishna fail to follow you, oh what can miserable men like ourselves do?

Untouchability, Hindu-Mahomedan disunity and Brahman-Non-Brahman controversy—these three problems are at present closely connected with Indian politics. Before 1920 the predominant thought of the country was to checkmate the Government and hence all parties could soon unite when the necessity for the same arose. Circumstances changed after that. The eyes of the people were turned from the Government to themselves and the people themselves were advised to find their faults, than level criticism at others. The result of this was that every one began to pick holes in another coat and the process assumed alarming proportions. Patience and forbearance were preached; penance of three weeks' fast was undergone, but all was to no purpose. Hindu-Muslim unity was possible in 1916. Without penance,

in one night Lok. Tilak could bring about unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. And then too the Britisher's Government was working here as to-day. There is none to-day who is not confused by these problems. Till 1920 these questions had not assumed such great importance, because the thoughts of the people were directed by leaders to the rulers and hence the people were being inspired with patriotism.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The question of Untouchability is national in the sense that, to hold six crores of people as untouchables is to place fetters of slavery upon them. But the questions of Hindu-Muslim unity and the Brahman-Non-Brahman controversy are not national in that light. Those Mahomedans and Non-Brahmins who are actuated by national thoughts do not raise the question at all. But to-day majority of Mahomedans and Non-Brahmins do not think nationally. There are Mahomedans who feel that their interests lie somewhere outside India and this feeling has increased since the last four years. Even national Mahomedan leaders like Barrister Jinnah, Manlana Haerat Mohani, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others had to advocate communal representation. At Coomraza M. Mahomed Ali demanded the untouchables for conversion to Islam. All these movements gave national importance to the movements of Hindu Sangathan and Shudhi. For, is it not the present temper of the Mahomedans in favour of converting the whole to Mahomedanism? Real Nationalism is not the dominance of one religion over another. Real Nationalism is not the dominant of one caste over another. Real Nationalism is the maintenance of love and amity among them all and by means of that, the upholding of the whole nation's dignity. Under these circumstances who can bear the rule of one religion over another?

BRAHMIN NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY.

Just as religious fanaticism has alienated the Mahomedans from Nationalism, so has social revolutionism made the Non-Brahmins somewhat anti-national. This Non-Brahmin Party thinks that there can be no political progress unless social reform is effected. But what social reform, in their opinion, means is difficult to comprehend. If they do not want the predominance of Brahman priests, then that of their own priests is equally reprehensible. If they want to do away with the inequality among the various castes why should they then have the dominance of another caste instead of that of the Brahman? Formerly there were some Lingayats and Jains in the Non-Brahmin Party. But now they have been driven away. Is it not just possible that these again might form a distinct group of their own against the Shattras (high-castes)? The same sin which the Non-Brahmins proclaim to have been committed by the Brahmins will be attributed by the new Parties to the Non-Brahmins? If these Non-Brahmins really felt that there should be no caste-superiority, man like Prof. Lele who is an educated Jain, and Mr. Chelodi who is an educated Lingayat, would not have been given in the last Council-elections by them! Is it not clear that, had communal representation been granted to Non-Brahmins, the Jains, Lingayats, Telis and Malis would have got no share in it? Why should it then not be maintained that the Non-Brahmin party was organised not to bring about equality of all castes, but to establish the superiority of one single group over others? No Non-Brahmin party, in demanding communal representation, has ever maintained that at least one representative to every five or ten thousand of the other subcastes be given. What would be the result of this arrangement if it were effected? In the Council-elections there will be such a confusion and so many quarrels that the Non-Brahmins themselves will decline such communal representation. It is from this despair and disgust I think that Nationalism will be born among the Non-Brahmin camps.

BOYCOTT v. CHARKHA.

Delegates, so far I have considered, according to my lights the political circumstances and the problems connected therewith. I have already told you that, though I am a Swarajist, my views are my own. Their merits and demands are my own. I will now refer to the Swadeshi—Boycott question and then close my address. Boycott of British goods to the largest possible extent will not certainly and fully encourage native industries but it will positively be an instrument for that work. But being enchanted with an Alladin's lamp that was to bring Swarajya within one year, we gave up Boycott and embraced the Charkha! But why should we not practice Boycott against those who systematically destroyed our industries, showed the completest disregard of our trade and commerce, endeavoured to suppress them so as never to rise again, and attempted to force the principle of Imperial Preference on India? If there is sin in this we must commit it and acquire the merit of national uplift. Well, keeping Boycott apart, at least Swadeshiism ought to have spread under the protecting wings of love. But Swadeshiism too came to be monopolized by the Charkha! I want Indian industries to be developed by all means by great and small industries. Swadeshi and Boycott form a weapon in the fight for Swarajya. But who can whisper this in the current Age of Love?

But these days, however, will pass and we will see once again harmony and peace established between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins, and even the Untouchables will be actuated with feelings of patriotism. Shivaji was a Maharatta but was not born for the Maharattas, alone. He was born to liberate India from bondage to effect the resurrection of Hinduism. I revered Lok. Tilak not because he was a Brahman, but because he came into the world for the uplift of the whole Indian Nation. Who does not respect Mr. Banister who is a Marathi by caste, Christian by religion but national in his work? I trust that

RESOLUTIONS.

The President resumed his seat amidst continued applause. His speech was punctuated with cheers and "hore, hore," especially his remarks against the present programme which, in his opinion, was non-political and his request to Gandhiji to retire from Congress. His speech over, the Secretary read messages received from various leaders wishing the Conference success and expressing regret at the inability to attend. Among those who sent messages were Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Kharapde, Mr. Jayakar, Messrs. G. K. Deydhar, Jammalal Bajaj, S. B. Kamat, Joseph Baptista and others.

Condolence resolutions were then put from the chair. They expressed grief at the death of Srimat Bhagabab Maharaj, descendant of Sri Sivaji's royal family at Satara, Hari-bhan Patwardhan, of Ahmednagar, Kaka-shah Bahulekar, public worker at Karat, Nansahab Vaidya of Wai, Sir Gokuldas Farekh, who presided over the Conference held here in 1900 and Sir P. Tyagraj Chetty of Madras. The Conference passed all the resolutions standing.

FRANCHISE RESOLUTION.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar then moved: "In view of the adverse effect of the yarn franchise upon members of the Congress Committee this Conference requests the All-India Congress Committee to recommend to the next Congress the abolition of yarn franchise and to restore the old four anna franchise."

Mr. Bhopatkar at the outset pointed out that they were not against khaddar and as evidence of that he read another resolution which will be considered by the Conference later on khaddar. It was necessary to pass such a resolution since the Congress has suffered in its prestige. Congress membership which was some time ago has since dwindled to some ten or twelve thousand only since spinning franchise was adopted at Belgaum. He maintained that recommending a change in the franchise in the way he was doing was no breach of the pact entered into by the Swarajists with the no-changers at Belgaum. Change, if at all, would come into force from next year and till then they were going to abide by the present franchise fully and faithfully.

Mr. V. J. Patel in a vigorous speech seconded. He said the introduction of the yarn franchise by the Belgaum Congress was a disaster. It had worked havoc during the last three months. The prestige of the Congress was going down and down. It was said that quantity did not matter. It was quality that mattered. If it were so he wanted the Congress to say that it ceased to represent the country. In his opinion the Congress was the only national representative institution and it must have vast numbers of people behind it and if they accepted that position they would find that yarn franchise was absurd. The Congress claimed to represent the united people of India. The Congress was the only body of which Government was afraid and which Government recognised. No other body in the country was so influential and so powerful and therefore it must be as large as possible. He was glad this resolution was moved to-day. He was opposed to the yarn franchise at Belgaum and whenever there has been occasion he has been opposing it still. The sooner it went the better. Some said the consideration of the resolution was premature and inopportune. Why he asked? If they found a thing was bad it must go. They knew it had affected the unity in the Congress and the country. In his opinion that was a great impediment standing in the way of unity and so it must go. They must keep the Congress constitution so wide that all parties could join it provided they believed in its creed namely the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. Let them believe in khadi or not. Let them believe in wheel and handloom or not; but they had no business to introduce the yarn franchise into the Congress constitution. It was highly objectionable. He was very glad Maharashtra was giving a lead in this matter and they must have the same plain speaking and straight talk about man and matters. The President had given them the lead and they must take it up. He had mentioned it before and would mention again that there was no straight-forward and honest voting at Belgaum. Ninety per cent. of those who voted forth resolution of yarn franchise at Belgaum did so against their conscience. They refrained from speaking what they meant. That was because a peculiar mentality was created in the country at present and he wanted it to go. There was Dr. Besant present in their midst that day. Did they really want her to come into the Congress fold? Did they or did they not want the old stalwarts to join the Congress? Then there were Independents. Did they want them to join hands with them, or not? In his opinion belief in the Congress creed was sufficient to make one to join the Congress. But by the present franchise they said that he who had no faith in Charkha had no place in the Congress. That was unfair. It was said he some that the present condition was no due to the spinning franchise but to communal troubles. But he maintained that the present franchise alone stood in the way of bringing all together, all political parties together. They must keep on waiting and point out the futility of retaining it in the constitution. As they knew they were meeting today in a provincial conference and till the next Congress they would not not another opportunity to come together. This was, therefore, the ever chance for them to recommend what ever chance they desired in the constitution to the next Congress and hence he did not think the present resolution was premature. Let there be intensive propaganda throughout the length and breadth of the country to arouse every man and woman to the cause of the Congress.

"We want members," concluded Mr. Patel. Let every Indian feel that his coun-

try is not free and that it requires Swaraj. Let them feel for Swaraj. Let them feel that the Congress stands for Swaraj and let them think of the Congress. Let them feel that it is a matter of shame and humiliation that we are under the foreign yoke for the last 150 years. First they must think and then act. But by the present franchise they even deny that right to the masses who cannot even feel that they are under subjection. I appeal to you in the name of unity and prestige of the Congress and in the interests of Swaraj and freedom for India to pass this resolution unanimously."

The Conference then adjourned till afternoon. When the Conference met again this afternoon the consideration of Mr. Bhopatkar's resolution recommending the abolition of the yarn franchise was resumed.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Marulkar moved an amendment to the effect that instead of the words "adverse effect on the Congress membership" words "in order to bring unity in all political parties in the country" be substituted suggesting an alternative franchise of annas four per year for yarn franchise which reduces to two thousand yards per year instead of per month.

Mr. Altegar (junior) seconded amendment. He feared if the yarn franchise was abolished Mahatmaji and his party would secede from the Congress which would mean disaster. They still needed Mahatmaji's guidance and inspiration and he appealed to them to support the amendment which would lead to the unity of all parties.

"GIVE A COMPLETE TRIAL."

Mr. Jaswant Rai Mehta of Ghat Koper opposed the resolution as well as the amendment. He knew he was speaking against great odds yet he would do his duty by giving a warning. At Belgaum when they introduced yarn franchise they all knew that membership would fall. In fact they did not expect even 12,000 who were now in the Congress. In December last year he had under the old four anna franchise they had only 40,000 members and compared to that figure the present figure of twelve thousand was not so bad. He did not like to appeal to them in the name of Mahatmaji or anybody. He asked Maharashtra to follow Deshbandhu Das's attitude on this question at Faridpur. He stated this resolution would create great confusion in the minds of the masses. But he would retain the present franchise at least for this year as that was meant to impress upon the masses that the classes were prepared to do sacrifice for them and that Swaraj was meant for the former more than the latter. He thought it was premature and improper to consider the question at all on principle and he opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He hoped they won't besmirch the fair name of Maharashtra by passing either the resolution or the amendment.

Mr. Date further opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He represented those who abstained from attending the Conference. He thought that it was a mistake to abstain from attending yet he appealed to all to consider favourably their appeal not to consider the present resolution.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee here explained that the appeal was addressed both to the Chairman of the Reception Committee and President of the Conference. He or the Reception Committee had not still received the same.

Mr. Hakim further opposed the resolution and the amendment. He was afraid the unity of the Congress was in jeopardy and he appealed to them not to pass either of them.

MR. KELKAR'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Kelkar further supported the resolution and opposed the amendment. He did not mind if Satara people abstained from voting. But they had met there in conference and it was their duty to exchange their thoughts truly and place before the Congress their suggestion. He did not object to the words "in the interests of unity in all political parties" instead of the words, "in view of an adverse effect on the Congress membership." As for the charge that the resolution was premature his answer was that they had met to-day in conference and that was the only opportunity of placing their views before the next Congress. He would abide by the present franchise even if the Congress continued to persist in the same for he would never think of leaving the Congress—nor would he like them to be carried away by fear that Mahatmaji would run away from the Congress for he could never believe that it would ever happen. Gandhiji loved the Congress and Gandhiji loved the principles of ahimsa by the resolution of the majority. He did not know why they should give first place to khadi and yarn and leave other items of constructive programme. If the Congress meant to prosecute the constructive programme, equity and justice demanded that all should be given an equal place. If it was because it was Gandhiji's personal desire he opposed it first because he would never like to be carried away by personal opinion of any body however high he might be. If a particular personality persisted in a certain thing against principle he would oppose it with all his might.

The amendment when put to vote was lost and the original resolution was carried.

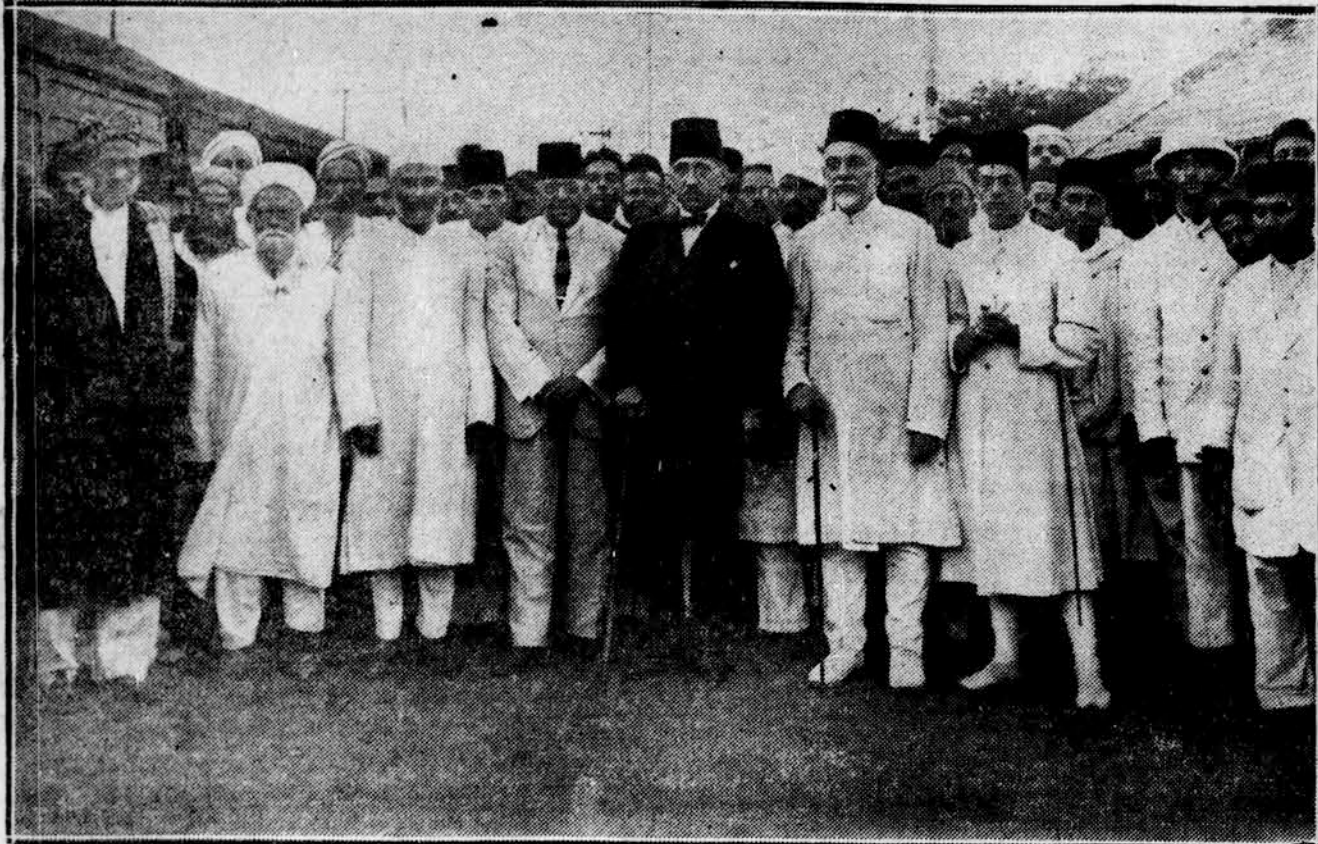
COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale moved the resolution: "This Conference expresses pleasure at the preparation of the Commonwealth of India Bill after considerable labour and this Conference will feel glad if Dr. Besant's efforts are crowned with success after its presentation to Parliament."

Mr. Gokhale explained that they had not come through the details of Bill. They accepted the principle of self-determination on which the same was based and they should have no objection to passing this non-committal resolution. This bill laid the foundation of self-government in villages. Maharashtra was always eager to support all those who were making efforts to gain Swaraj and that being their atti-

(Continued on page 11).

RED CRESCENT DEPUTATION.



Press Photo Bureau.

The Turkish Red-Crescent Deputation arrived in Madras on the 5th instant and was given a hearty welcome at the Central Station by a very large gathering of influential Musalmans of Madras. Among those present were Dr. Jeelani, M.L.A., Mr. Mohamed Shafee, M.L.A., Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, Janab Yakub Hasan and others.

A HEROIC CREW.



Central Press. Some of the twenty members of the crew of the R. 33 photographed after the ship had safely returned to Pulham Aerodrome after its remarkable adventure over the North Sea during a violent gale.

CENTRAL BANK.

OPENING OF LAHORE BRANCH.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S SURVEY OF BANKING.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Limited, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Bank's premises at Edward Square, Robert Road, Lahore, by H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, on Saturday last:—

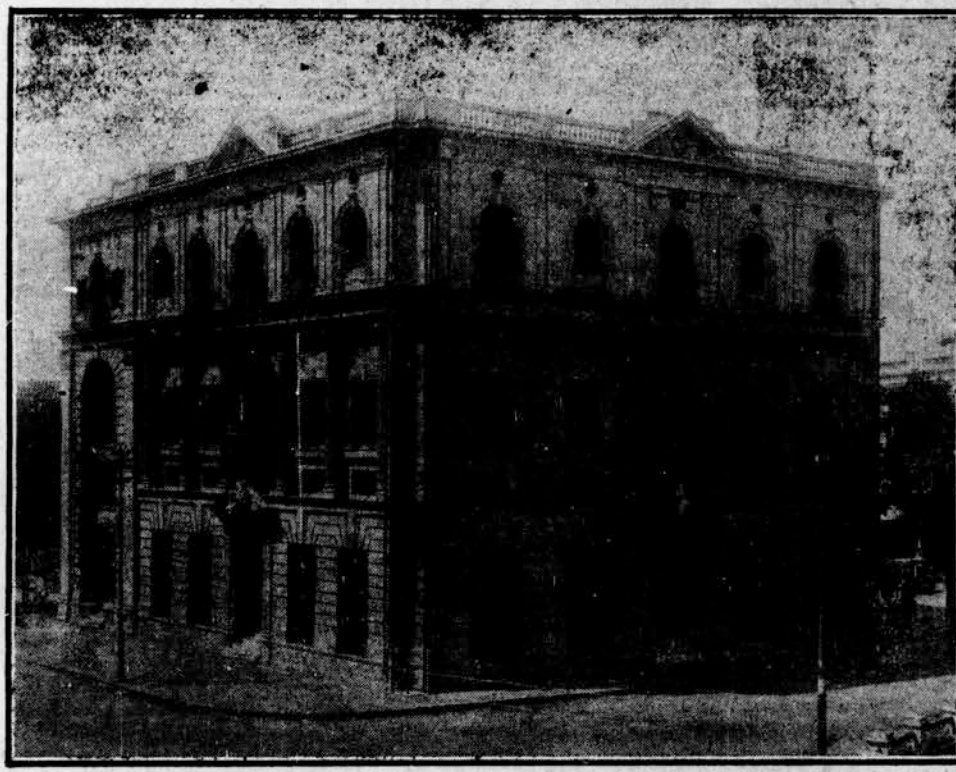
To keep pace with the development of trade and industrial progress of the country is an essential function of an indigenous bank. It is, therefore, our policy to open branches whenever the requirements of commerce and industry demand them, even though there might not be any immediate prospects of profits. Our principal aim and object is to bring home to the people the advantages of banking and to encourage the habit of thrift by offering them adequate facilities and inducement to deposit their money with the Bank and render it available for the accommodation of business. How far we have succeeded in this object it is for you, ladies and gentlemen, to judge. To what extent we have been able to assist in the development of the trade and industry of this Province it is for the numerous commercial concerns and businessmen, whom we were glad to accommodate during the period, to say.

When we consider the Indian people's traditional habits of hoarding and the proverbial shyness of capital, when we consider the times of abnormal depression in trade and the acute stringency of the money market through which we have passed and from which our country has not yet emerged, we venture to think that the results of our working are very satisfactory. Our profits may have been small compared with the risks and trouble incurred by us, but when we review the situation to-day and find that the number of business concerns we have accommodated and assisted is not insignificant, and that the facilities thus given to trade were rendered possible by the deposits received by us, deposits which bespeak cultivation of habit of thrift and appreciation of banking on the part of many who had never before dealt with a bank, we feel we have reason to be proud of the work accomplished during the first six years of the existence of this Branch. We hope to do much more, but our activities and achievements in the future will depend mainly on your confidence and co-operation, and I know I can rely on such confidence and support. We were not slow to open as many as four Branches in your Province and the facts that the Imperial Bank of India has since opened its Branches at several centres shows that when there was real need for banking facilities in your Province we readily came forward to offer our services. If in the altered circumstances we may have to close any of these Branches, it will not be for want of business enterprise on our part but only because we would like to avoid undue competition.

BANKING—PAST AND PRESENT.

Thirty years before now banks in India as well as in other parts of the world received deposits as a matter of favour to the depositors. They did not extend to them any of the courtesies and facilities now offered to them. Similarly they would advance money only to a few selected clients having exceptional credit and means or make use of it themselves in any way they choose and they considered their full duty done. The cashiers and clerks treated the depositors as if they were beneath them. It is reported in one of the books I have come across that a depositor, and old Irishman, said to a teller who had been snappish with her: "Then you better keep a civil tongue in your head. It is the likes of me that keeps the likes of you in your place." In that brief, caustic and pertinent comment she summed up the situation in

LAHORE BRANCH OF CENTRAL BANK.



The Bank's premises were opened by Sir. M. Hailey on Saturday last when Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of Central Bank took a rapid survey of the development of Indian banking and growth of the Central Bank.

a nut-shell, namely, that persons employed in banks hold their places because of the depositors and that they should, therefore, be courteous to them.

In the last thirty years conditions have changed materially in other parts of the world, except perhaps in India. In all civilized countries banking now-adays gets into human touch with its depositors and other clients and every effort is made to work up a feeling of friendliness. Banks in Europe and America take a real interest in the man or woman whom they get as a depositor and a customer, and it is on this basis that the Central Bank of India is trying its best to work its way on in Indian banking in spite of the many difficulties in its way. It is not always the profits in rupees, annas and paise, every transaction that is kept in view by us, but we are prepared to work at times even at a little loss, if we could thereby make ourselves useful to our country and countrymen. It is for this reason that perhaps our profits do not come up to the expectation of newspaper critics, but the solid work we are doing in the country for its benefit should not be lost sight of. From an economic standpoint it is well-known that the future prosperity of every great nation of the world depends, for increased saving habit and capacity of its thrifty workers and earners. Thrift is not instinctive but is subject to cultivation, and the Central Bank, as a national concern, has always kept that end in view.

In India the internal trade and industry of the country is left to mind its own and very little assistance is given by banks, though we are taught that banks are necessary instrumentalities of trade and industry and that they are considered the hearts of the circulatory system of finance. You will naturally ask: "What has the Central Bank done for our Province?" It will be interesting to Your Excellency and to the gentlemen present here to know in what distant centres of your Province we go to finance your produce. We have dealings at Bhalwal, Bahaudin, Badliana, Chak, Jhanna, Chuharkana, Chunian, Fazilka, Gojra, Jhang Jaranwala, Jhelum, Khanewal, Montgomery, Miachannu, Multan, Okara, Phulwarwan, Patti, Pattoki, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sangla, Toba Tek Singh and Taudianwala, and you will see from this that we have not limited our business activities to our offices at Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur and Kasur only, but have explored different centres of your Province and have tried our best to render some service to you.

The Central Bank's subscriptions to Government loans and floatations from year to year are a record to be proud of; and you since the amalgamation with the Tata

will excuse me, Ladies and gentlemen, if I mention here in passing that its subscription to the 1923-24 per cent. Punjab Government Loan was no less than 40 lacs out of a total of rupees one crore.

BANK'S CREDIT.

During recent years we had to face organized efforts to impair our credit and hamper the business of the Bank. You must have heard and read enough of it and are no doubt sick of it. We do not wish to disguise the fact that but for the feeling of uneasiness caused by such alarms and perverted, if not deliberately mischievous, criticisms, the number of depositors would have been considerably larger and the volume of business done and the profits earned would have been much greater.

You will pardon me ladies and gentlemen, if I take this opportunity to invite your attention to a weakness of the investing public. Just as it learns little from financial failures and is not deterred from subscribing to hazardous undertakings, so also the experience of any amount of persons befooled and institutions ruined by false alarms and mischievous scares fails to make it impervious to idle gossip or groundless insinuations. The slightest suggestion of danger brings the frightened depositor to the counter, demanding the amount of his deposit even at the risk of forfeiture of the earned interest. If he would take the trouble to make the necessary inquiries and ascertain the real position of the Bank through reliable sources, he would save himself from such loss and render a service to the bank by silencing and discouraging mischief-makers.

A bank's inherent strength and stability lie in the security offered by it to its depositors in the shape of its capital, reserve and readily realisable assets. Any one who cares to see our Balance Sheet, old and recent, will find that our Paid-up Capital, Uncalled Liability and Reserve Fund have always enabled us to maintain a strong cash position. He can see that we can claim to have the largest capital and reserve among the local banks in India. Our Subscribed Capital is Rs. 3,36,00,000 and Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,68,00,000, and our Reserve Fund was Rs. 1,00,00,000 on the 21st of December, 1924. Our customers have this additional guarantee that our accounts and Balance Sheets are audited by two of the best audit firms in Bombay, namely, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, and Messrs. S. B. Bilmoria and Co., the latter being also auditors to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

HOW BRANCHES ARE CONTROLLED.

Our Branches have increased considerably since the amalgamation with the Tata

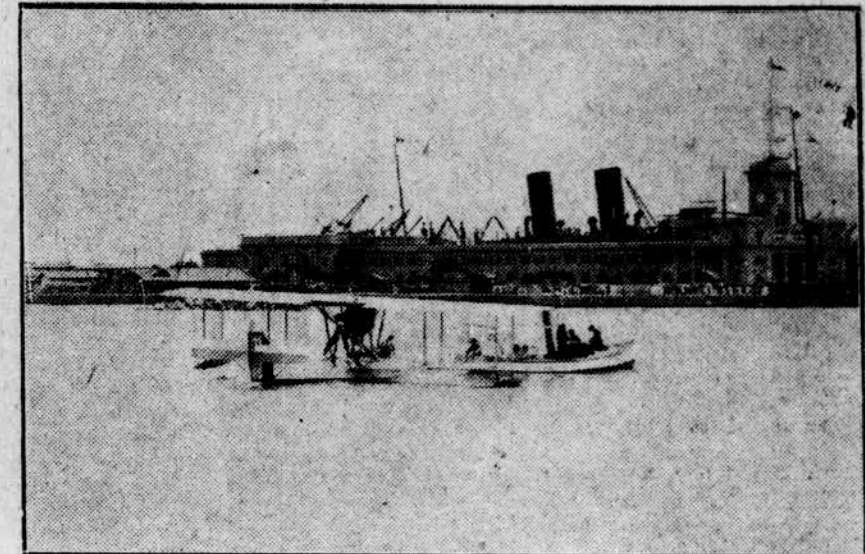
Bank. In all we have twenty Branches spread over the whole country and we have been often asked whether we are able to supervise the work of these Branches adequately and whether proper checks and safeguards have been provided. They would naturally feel interested to hear how we manage so many Branches and what check is exercised for their sound working. I may assure you that under the system of supervision we have prescribed, we keep ourselves in touch with every detail of the working of the Branches. It will be news to many that the Central Bank is the only Bank in India which does not depend on the certified branch returns of the Branch Agents, but gets them audited by independent firms of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants of different places, before they are incorporated in the general balance sheet. Our Rangoon branch is audited by Messrs. Allen Charlesworth & Co., Chartered Accountants; our Calcutta Branch by Messrs. S. R. Botlioi and Co., our Madras Branch by Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants and our Punjab and U. P. Branches by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants. You will see from this that every care and precaution is being taken by the Central Bank management in the preparation of its Balance Sheet and for the safe and sound working of the Bank in the interests of the depositors shareholders and the public.

BANKING AND TRADING.

Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you to examine our latest Balance Sheet or call for the latest figures whenever you hear any rumour about the credit and stability of our Bank. In the history of banking there never has been to my knowledge a single case of failure of a bank which was working on such sound lines as are laid down for the conduct of business of the Central Bank and scrupulously followed by the management. Any one who cares to study the history of banking crises in this country as well as in other places will tell you that such failures as have taken place have been invariably due to deviation from the regular methods of business and reckless trading or speculation with the funds of the bank.

There has hardly been a single case of failure of a bank that has adhered to banking business proper. The banker who sticks to banking and shuns trading has seldom come to grief. It is only when he assumes the role of a trader or speculator or company-promoter or is mixed up with speculators and company-promoters, that he burns his fingers and his ruin involves the ruin of his customers. I beg of you, ladies and gentlemen, to distinguish always between banking and trading, and not to forget that the policy of the Central Bank has always been to adhere strictly

A FLYING-BOAT IN BOMBAY.



The Italian flying-boat, "Savoia" which arrived in Bombay on Friday last and left for Cocanada on Sunday morning.

to banking business only. In advancing money to traders we take care to see that our dealings are not restricted to one branch of business or one set of parties so that should there be a depression or failure in any line of business they may not seriously affect the Bank.

HINDENBURG'S AIMS.

THE WAR GUILT CHARGE.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg addressing a gathering at Hanover on April 19 promised that if elected he would stand above party politics. In the course of his address he declared that the "lie" of German responsibility for the war must be disposed of once and for ever. He said:—

This hour of social unions is of the utmost significance for the German people for you as political leaders and for me. You have assembled to talk over with me the political situation and the political objects of the Reich Bloc. We will not let the attacks of our opponents annoy us. I certainly do not attach importance to personal attacks, even the most vicious, for I count on the sense of justice of my compatriots.

The fact that even parties and organizations not in agreement on daily routine business have assembled for mutual co-operation and have silenced existing differences proves that Germany is again progressing. In the darkest hour Germany showed what she is capable of accomplishing when united. The fortune was mine, with the aid of a united people, to keep the enemy from our borders. Bitter years followed. We were obliged to take over the entire burden of that unhappy ending of the war and the fatal collapse. Thereby we unfortunately sacrificed unity. It would be the happiest ending to my life to see us reunited in the same spirit in peaceful labour. I beg the numerous foreign Press representatives present to appreciate fully that this will be a unity unconcerned with party politics—the outcome of a wholesome feeling of nationalism.

At first I had serious personal objections to accepting candidature, but the appeal to my sense of duty overcame them. Now it is my determination to exert all my energy for the welfare of Germany. As President of the Reich I will only think of my duty to strive for the best interests of my Fatherland on the basis of the Constitution and Germany's present position in the world.

I will pay no heed to any part nor take any private interests into consideration. As a cool observer of the political developments of past years I was led to form a false conception of the spirit and political significance of parties in States with Parliamentary Government. Do not expect from me the programme of a party man who goes into details of political issues. It is much more important to give the German people again a foundation for political and economic efficiency. This goal cannot be attained without the restoration of German prestige in

the world. Our duty is to direct our entire public life and our practical political aims in such a manner that our honest endeavour for the peaceful restoration of our Fatherland and for peaceful collaboration in the progress of the world may come to fruition.

In this lies an important principle of German foreign policy. Nothing is more capable of jeopardizing this peaceful object than blatant falsehoods about threatening German military reaction having inspired my candidature. I am obliged to point out the great danger of such unscrupulous election propaganda. I hereby lay emphasis upon the fact that I am not striving for more than the opponents of my candidature claim as their sole right—to ensure to the German people their sovereignty and freedom, with a place in the sun of the nations.

To attain this end the grave charge of our war guilt must soon be dropped. You will surely believe that all this prattle about my unconstitutional plans and reactionary and other dangerous machinations is senseless. In the event of my election I should not be disconcerted by current opinions and personal attacks, but strive to attain a happy future for our Fatherland. The attainment of such a goal would be the finest commemoration of all those heroes who sacrificed life or health to their faith in Germany's greatness.

GADKARI-MEMORIAL-FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTWADI, May 6.

Mr. B. V. Varcara, the well-known Marathi play-wright, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Gadkari" on the 5th instant at Savantwadi. In the course of his lecture he took a bird's-eye-view of Gadkari's evolution as an author and described at length what a miserable life he had to live owing to the apathy and indifference of the public towards the vernacular. He placed before the meeting his idea of a Gadkari-memorial-fund, and requested the public to contribute their mite towards it. He said it would serve a double purpose—memorial of a renowned author and an encouragement to the study of Marathi. A local committee, consisting of the following members, was appointed to collect funds in Savantwadi and the neighbouring parts:—

GADKARI-MEMORIAL-COMMITTEE SAVANTWADI.

Mr. M. R. Sabnis, Vakil, Savantwadi, Mr. Pandit, Headmaster, High School, Kudal, Dr. K. N. Rangekar, Savantwadi, Mr. V. A. Satalkar, Teacher, Mission High School, Venguria, Mr. V. S. Khandekar, Headmaster, T. E. School, Shiroda, Mr. M. D. Shirodkar, Editor, "Vainateya" Savantwadi, Mr. A. P. Mahajan, Banda.

His Highness the Chief of Savantwadi sent a message to express his sympathy and promised to announce shortly his donation to the memorial-fund in the local paper "Vainateya".

"FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T SHOOT."

BAWLA'S SECRETARY GIVES EVIDENCE.

MORE ABOUT THE MAL'S INDORE JOURNEY.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—
(1) Shafi Ahmad Nahi Ahmad (26 years), Rissalidar, Mounted Police, Indore.
(2) Pashashah Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.
(3) Baladurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.
(4) Akbar Shahah Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.
(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Force, Indore.
(6) Muntaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.
(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.
(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.
(9) Anandram Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Muntaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Muntaz in order that she might be forced or lured into illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Muntaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Muntaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Muntaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Muntaz and at the time the murder was committed in pursuance of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in pursuance of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Muntaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupta appeared for accused No. 9.

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwani, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karari, R. D. Morarji, A. Exva, A. S. Tyabli, G. S. Nichol, G. P. Pooch, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr. Rutomsky D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

When the hearing was resumed on Monday, K. E. Mathews, secretary and manager to the late Mr. Bawla, was the first witness examined. In answer to the Advocate-General he said he had been living with Bawla

for the last two years. When he first saw Muntaz in September last she was living in Slater Road. After leaving that place she stayed for a while at Tardeo and then came to Islam Club where witness, Bawla and others were living. On October 8 last, witness, Bawla and Muntaz returned to a house, Bawla and Muntaz returned to Bombay on the 22nd, while witness returned on the 24th October. They visited Ajmer, Agra, Delhi and Simla. On December 16 they all left for Lonavla, Muntaz by rail and Bawla and witness by motor. On the journey to Lonavla Bawla drove the car, while Ahmed Shafi, a cleaner and a mehta were seated in the car. Muntaz was accompanied by Bawla's mother. At Lonavla they stayed in a sanatorium belonging to the maternal grandfather of Bawla.

Bawla returned to Bombay on January 10, a Saturday. Muntaz and her step-brother returned by train. Witness came in a car driven by Mahomed Shafi, Bawla's chauffeur and arrived in Bombay on January 11.

Muntaz went to Chowpatty in November. On January 12 witness proceeded, he left office at 3 p.m. and after playing tennis went with a friend to Cecil restaurant, at the corner of Hughes and Harvey Road. Later he went towards Lamington Road, Y.M.C.A. and on the way met Mr. Bawla driving in his car. At Bawla's request witness jumped into the car. Mahomed Shafi was driving the car and there was in it besides Ahmed, the cleaner. They then went up to Malabar Hill and near Hanging Gardens another car came abreast of theirs. After a while both collided, the other car scraping the right mudguard of theirs. Both the cars stopped.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, DON'T SHOOT."

About five or six persons, witness proceeded, jumped out of the car and surrounded it. There were two men on the right hand side of the car, that is on the side on which witness was seated. Then, one of them thrust his head into the car and uttering something in a threatening tone levelled a pistol at Bawla and fired. When he was going to fire again witness jumped up and said: "For God's sake, don't shoot." Witness then held the arm of the intruder as he was going to fire again, but was hurled back. The assailants released himself and shot the witness on his right upper arm. Witness then bled profusely and became giddy. After a few minutes he fell down. He saw some more fighting and heard Muntaz screaming and Bawla trying to protect her.

Asked how many shots were fired, witness said his idea was a dozen more shots were fired. Witness then, fainting and when he recovered he found his coat removed and his wound bound. He was put in a car. He also saw a man bound hand and foot. At that time he could not recognise him. He identified accused No. 1 as that man. He saw him among the assailants. He could not see accused No. 1 then because he was put in the car, face downwards. There was a European sergeant also there. The car was then driven away by Shafi, his chauffeur.

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Daily Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

On their way to J. J. Hospital they dropped their cleaner at their residence to inform Bawla's mother of what had happened. Asked whether Bawla had his pistol that night, witness said: "I did not see any pistol with Bawla."

DID NOT RECOGNISE ASSAILANTS.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said the point did not impress on his mind whether there was a lamp inside the car. It was a touring body and he did not know whether there was any light inside the car. Some of his ears had a light inside the car. The two men came on his side from the side where there was the other car. And one of the men had already shot at Bawla before he had held his arm. There was a tussle in the sense that he was holding the man's arm. He could not recognise the assailants on the other side of the car, and he could not know what was occurring there. One of the men whom he recognised was on his side of the car. He could not say that No. 1 shot at Bawla although he was on his side of the car. He could not recognise the man who shot at Bawla, although he could recognise one of the men there. He could not also say who shot at him. He could not say whether Bawla started with a pistol or not on that day. Bawla had one pistol, but witness did not know much about it. It was something like the one shown to witness, although it was not the same pistol, to judge from the size. Bawla's pistol was smaller; he handled the pistol, but had not used it. He did not know anything about the bore. Both the men were on his side, until he was shot. He would neither be surprised nor otherwise to

hear that No. 1 was on the side of Muntaz. Witness was removed from the hospital about 1st February and soon after that he made a statement to the Police; he was taken for identification. He did not remember he told anybody in the hospital that No. 1 was seen on his side. He was not sure whether all the other accused were put up before him or not. He saw Sgt. Watkins at the Hospital and he did not have a good look at No. 1 in the hospital. He was not sure that he had told anybody about No. 1. The statement and identification parade were after his discharge from the hospital.

To Mr. Velinker witness said that together with Mr. Dhandi witness and Muntaz went to the Magistrate to make a declaration. Muntaz would want to leave her parents. He did not know the full circumstances about it, but he thought the parents did not like the idea of her leaving them. Bawla had a license for a pistol. He had ammunition too; sometimes he carried the things. He was not aware of all the other things. It was not true that Bawla invariably carried a pistol, for times without number he went out without one. It was not true that he had a pistol on most occasions, or when Muntaz was with him. Bawla was astonished when a pistol was aimed at him; but witness did not know what Bawla said to his assailants. He was in Bombay for 5 Hindustani swear words, but he did not know what they meant. He did not get up and shout at his assailants. He did not know that Muntaz did anything at this time. Both cars stopped when there was collision. Bawla was protecting Muntaz with his left arm. He saw Bawla and Muntaz vacating the car, for which reason he did not know. He did not know who opened the door. They stepped down from the car on the other side of the road. Bawla was trying to protect Muntaz while on the road and there was a fight. He could not say what they were doing with her. The shots were fired at them from both sides. Bawla carried a pistol either in his coat pocket or trousers pocket.

To Mr. Sen Gupta again witness said he might have told the Coroner all he had told here. He had not identified No. 1 as one of the assailants, because he was not asked to do so. It was not correct to say that it was the first time he said that No. 1 was recognised by him as one of the assailants. He was asked to answer only those questions put to him at the Coroner's Court; he was not stopped from pointing out that No. 1 was one of the assailants. He must have said before the Coroner that No. 1 was one of the assailants. He might have; but he did not remember exactly.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, witness identified Bawla's license for a pistol. The bore of the pistol was 125, and it was a Colt. He identified Bawla's pistol.

LELE AND THE "MALEE."

Ganesh Shivram Lele who was ill and had come from Wai Hospital, being examined, said he was operated there. Seven years ago he was at Indore and was now a clerk in the Government Telegraph Office. In January 1925 he was on leave and he saw Khagiswalia in January whom he knew for the last 15 years. He saw Khagiswalia in Bombay opposite the Poplar Pharmacy on Sandhurst Road. On the 13th January he was at Somerset Palace, also on the 11th at night. On the morning of the 12th he was at the Aurora House and went there in a car. Khagiswalia went inside the House, for a minute or two. On the morning of the 14th he went to Somerset Palace and witness had no conversation with Khagiswalia about the case. Witness knew Mahi Dhandi Bhiku. He went to Indore with the mail on the 14th.

His expenses to Indore were paid to him by Khagiswalia. He saw Atmaram Singh and Phanse at Indore. When he saw Atmaram Singh he told him something and the latter said he should tell it to Phanse. He told Phanse something and the latter said he would arrange about the mail. The witness then went to Khagiswalia's place-together with the mail. It was in the locality called Imli Bazar and is a big house opposite the Palace. While he was sitting at Khagiswalia's place, a motor car arrived about 8-30 p.m. and witness asked the servant to take away the mail in the motor car. He did not make enquiries about the mail afterwards.

A TELEGRAM TO "DR. DHARGALKAR."

Witness said he had sent a telegram to Dr. Dhargalkar, Bombay, conveying the message "when will you send my teeth," meaning that he and the mail had arrived in Indore. Khagiswalia arrived there in Indore on the 16th. He knew No. 9 since they were in the School at Indore. He knew that Phanse was now a big officer at Indore.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said as Atmaram Singh was in a hurry to go to the Palace he told witness to tell everything to Phanse. The message was originally meant for Atmaram Singh, as he was in a hurry he conveyed it to Phanse. It was correct to say that Phanse said that he would arrange about the mail. He made the same statement before the Magistrate, but owing to witness' illness the Magistrate could not hear him. He considered these words of Phanse as important, but he was in a worse condition when he appeared before the Magistrate than he was now.

MR. TUDOR CAMERON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Tudor Cameron, the next witness, stated that he was in charge of the State workshops at Indore. On the 3rd January he went to Dhulia to meet the Yuvaraj. He knew Pradhan, the driver at Bombay. He went to Dhulia to arrange for the Prince's motor cars crossing the Tapti, as the water was very deep in January they had got to use boats. Accused No. 7 was in his service but absent from 9th to 19th January inclusive. The register was kept by the time-keeper and witness was in charge of the whole department.

THE CASE IS GOING ON.

Tudor Cameron, being further examined after the lunch interval, said accused No. 7 was arrested after he had returned to work on the 20th January. He knew from his personal knowledge that No. 7 was absent from work and witness did not see him at the works.

To Mr. Velinker witness said No. 7 was present right through in October, November and December in the workshops. On 24th December 1924 No. 3 had sent a telegram to witness tendering his resignation.

To the Advocate-General witness said the

services of No. 3 were dispensed with on December 26, 1924.

A C.I.D. WITNESS.

Gopal Chandra Chatterji, Superintendent C. I. D., Indore in reply to the Advocate-General, said he knew No. 6; he was a Sub-Inspector of C. I. D. under witness. He had applied for leave on 28th October, 1924 to the witness. The order was made by Gulam Mahomed, Inspector-General of Police. No. 6 had applied for leave on 9th January 1925, and the application was sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police. The endorsements were all in his hand. No. 6 never attended office since he had asked for leave.

The Advocate-General then read out to the Court the applications and the endorsements made on them granting the leave asked for.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he joined the State service in 1905. He knew Lala one of the witnesses; he knew he had absconded, but he did not know whether he was convicted. It was his duty to keep a history sheet and register; there must be a register. He knew Harihar Huzuria, a personal attendant; he was not in the C. I. D. He was in the Household Department, but he could not say he was with Muntaz. He was in the old Palace and he also did not know whether he was attached to Muntaz.

SHANKER RAO GAVDE.

Shanker Rao was in the Household Department, but he knew he was not in the C. I. D. He knew Shanker Rao Gavde, and besides these two there were no other Shanker Rao's.

To the Advocate-General he knew Sule Zakkulla, the A.D.C. to the Maharaja, Hubba and Ahmed Palkhans.

ASST. I. G. OF POLICE.

The next witness was Laxman Khande Rao Tungare, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Indore. He said No. 1 was the officiating Rissalidar in Mounted Police. No. 1 was on leave and he overstayed his leave by 13 days and returned in November No. 1 was granted 13 days casual leave by the I. G. of Police on January 9 in response to an application from him. He knew No. 8, who was Pay Sirdar in the Imperial Lancers. Witness made a search of No. 8, and he also made a search of No. 3. There was a wound of the roundness of a pea near the angle. There were other wounds and they had healed a little, and the accused said the wounds were caused by a gimlet, but they were unable to state to what the wound was due.

The Advocate-General said this case was that the wounds were caused by bullets.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he was in Indore for the last 15 years and he was a D. S. P. before he became Assistant I. G. P. of Indore.

Mr. Velinker asked whether he knew Shanker Rao Gavde, and witness said he was convicted in October 1924 of Criminal Breach of Trust.

The Advocate-General asked how this was relevant.

Mr. Velinker said his case was that there were parties in Indore and in order to get Shanker Rao released one party wanted to get Muntaz back to Indore. That was his case.

The Advocate-General said if that was the case for the defence he had nothing to say. Continuing witness said that Sri Ram Sambhudayal was extradited from Bombay in October last year and he was convicted in December 1924 for criminal breach of trust. He was the officer who made investigations in the case and he got Shiram extradited from Bombay. At the time of identification No. 5 was clean shaven and he was clean shaven for the last one year. He knew No. 2 for the last two years and he had always worn a moustache. He could not say whether they were all wearing jail clothes at the time of identification. He did not know whether there was a warrant against Muntaz as he was not concerned in that investigation. Deputy Inspector of Police Joshi and Vantayal, Sub-Inspector of Police were concerned in that. He was not aware whether the industrial prisoners were allowed to wear their own clothes.

In reply to Advocate-General witness said Sri Ram Sambhudayal did not say anything to him when he was extradited for criminal breach of trust from Bombay. Yeshwant Nivas was a State Building at times occupied by the members of the royal family.

Next witness, in reply to the Advocate-General said he knew No. 5 who was the Captain of the Air Force of Indore. He knew Phanse and he knew that No. 5 dated January 8 and the leave was granted to No. 5. Karamat Khan was granted leave from January 3 to 15. He continued to be on leave till 27th January.

PHANSE'S SIGNATURE.

In answer to Mr. Jinnah witness said the two telegrams shown him must be in the hands of Phanse, the Adjutant-General. Phanse was his superior officer and he had occasion to know Phanse's handwriting, as he used to send signed orders to witness.

The limited signature he could say with certainty that it was Phanse's but not about the others as he did not generally sign his name in that way.

The Advocate-General then read out the first telegram alleged to have been sent by Phanse which said "Fruits despatched via Nasik will reach to-morrow."

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers inform through the columns of your esteemed paper about the present state of the Universal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. started in Bombay some three years ago, under the Managing Agents Messrs. Pandit, Mesurekar & Co? No share certificates have yet been issued nor dividend offered. Share allotments have already been fully recovered from share holders. Yours etc.

A SHARE HOLDER.

Bombay, May 8.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I trouble you or any of your readers to kindly let me know whether, where an astrological work called "Ramalanavandi" Jatka "Navaratnamala" is available, in Hindi or Bengali. Yours etc.

G. R. JOSYER.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

TO CONTEST COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 11.

Well attended and representative meeting of the Swarajists in Madras belonging to the Tamil Nad, Andhra, Karnataka, Swarajya parties was held yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasengar for the purpose of deciding the question of setting up a Swarajya Party candidate for the ensuing bye-election in the city to the Madras Legislative Council and for the purpose of recommending to the All-India executive of the Swarajya Party the names of five gentlemen to be adopted as candidates for the coming elections to the Council of State. The meeting was not open to the press, but I understand that the question of the future relationship of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Legislative Council with the United Nationalist Party was raised and discussed at great length. I am informed that the meeting finally adopted a resolution unanimously that having regard to the developments that have occurred in the political situation this meeting is of opinion that the Swarajya Party in the Madras Legislative Council should hereafter function as a separate party co-operating with other groups whenever by such co-operation they can further the cause and programme of the party and whenever they can defeat the Government by such joint action. The meeting, I understand, also unanimously requested Mr. S. Srinivasengar in the interests of the country and party to stand for election to the seat rendered vacant in the Madras Council by the demise of Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar. A sub-committee of eight gentlemen with Mr. A. Ramaswami Iyengar as convener, was instituted, to examine the proposals for candidature to the Council of State.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

The Director of Information writes:—

The increasing popularity of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is evidenced by the growing number of visitors of all classes to which the annual report of the Trustees makes reference. The better organisation and extension of the four sections Archaeological, Art, Natural History and Forest is proceeding. Enamelled tiles and carved stones from Sind, sculptures and images, photo-prints of ancient monuments in this Presidency, the collection of stone implements and pottery formed by Mr. Carter, I.C.S., frescoes from Konkar Wada (Poona), relics from the Stupa at Mirpurhas, have been added to the Archaeological Section, together with Persian manuscripts and coins of the Greek Kings of Bactria and India, of Muhammad bin Sam, etc.

In the Art Section Lady Ratan Tata has presented cases for the collection of jade and armour bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir Ratan Tata. Further donations of valuable Venetian glass, jade articles, an Ardebi carpet, Indian and Japanese pictures, have been made by Lady Ratan Tata.

In the Natural History Section a department of taxidermy has been established. The flat skins first exhibited are being gradually replaced by mounted specimens and the exhibits so treated include flying foxes, gibbons, orioles, black buck, Sind deer, and others, and birds, such as, tints, owls, nut-crackers, pheasants, thrushes. In the Fish and Reptile gallery, common marine and fresh water fish, land tortoises and turtles, with plaster casts of the saw-scaled viper, snakes, frogs, etc., are on view together with a series illustrating common Indian insects and the common marine and fresh water molluscs. A case containing modelled flowers, buds and leaves of the silk cotton tree with birds mounted on the branch, is a notable success of the taxidermist. An interesting exhibit is a set of models of pre-historic animals.

The majority of specimens in all Sections have been labelled in English, and the Marathi and Gujarati translation of generic labels are in progress. In some cases drawings and diagrams have been used for illustrating the exhibits. The preparation of guide-books or catalogues for the various galleries is being proceeded with, and many books have been added to the collections in the different Sections either by purchase or gift.

The limited accommodation in the existing building and the inadequate funds at the disposal of the Board have proved to be the main hindrances to the expansion of each of the Sections of the Museum, says the Report. The Board however trust that as the importance of having a fully developed Museum comes to be realised by the public more public funds, donations, and bequests by the wealthy such as are so commonly made to similar institutions in Europe and America will be forthcoming, so that additional accommodation can be provided and equipped, and the funds for the increased recurring expenditure provided.

The garden and grounds are under the care of the Art Section. Flowering and shady trees have been planted round the perimeter of the grounds and will in time add much to the amenities of the gardens. A fernery has also been established.

ADVERTISING LOTTERY.

PUNJAB GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

LAHORE, May 8.

The Director of Information, Punjab, writes:—

It has come to the notice of Government that certain newspapers have been approached to publish advertisements relating to a lottery sanctioned by an Indian State but not authorised by the Government of India. Attention of the press is invited to the fact that publication of advertisements in British territory regarding lotteries which have not received the sanction of the Government of India is in contravention of the provisions of Section 294-A, Indian Penal Code.

INDEPENDENTS AND SWARAJISTS.

A REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

MR. SATYAMURTI INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, May 6.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, in regard to the differences between the Swarajists and the Independents in the Assembly with particular reference to Mr. Jinnah's views published through the Free Press of India expressed himself as follows:—

With some reluctance I state my views on Mr. Jinnah's detailed exposition of the policy of the Independents in the Assembly, through the Free Press of India. I am not anxious to multiply points of difference amongst the Nationalists in our country, but loyalty to my party and the larger interests of the country compel me to point out that Mr. Jinnah is less than fair to himself and to our party in parts of his statement. He very frankly admits that the only two points of difference between him and us are with regard to the policy of refusing supplies and the non-acceptance of office. As regards the former the difference is only as to the occasion—then that policy is to be resorted to. We say that it ought to be resorted to whenever possible until the system of Government is altered in recognition of our rights or, as a matter of settlement between the Parliament and the people of India. The "Independents," Mr. Jinnah says, are as much determined as the Swarajists to resist Government in all its activities calculated to injure public interest. If that is so the difference resolves itself into a very small one. We hold that the present system of Government is such that all the actions of the Government or, very nearly all of them are calculated to injure public interest. We feel we cannot be voluntary supporters of such a system of Government and the only effective way in which we can show that the Government have no popular support in the country is by refusing supplies and throwing out budgets. If the Government feels that this policy is irksome and wants to come to a settlement with us we have achieved our object. The fact that the Viceroy can certify the Finance Bill and restore rejected grants only helps to show up the naked autocracy of the Government in India. I suggest therefore in all humility that Mr. Jinnah calling this policy of ours, a policy of indiscriminate obstructions is giving the dog a bad name in order to hang it. We claim we are very discriminate. We may be mistaken in our judgment, but having read the history of British Rule in America, Ireland, Egypt and India, we feel that so long as Mr. Jinnah and his friends continue to pursue their policy of discriminate opposition and co-operation the British Government will continue to consolidate its strength in the country, for, as Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri beautifully put it in his speech the other day presiding over Dr. Besant's lecture, the Government will hug Mr. Jinnah and his friends to their bosom when they play the part of "Gramophones" and co-operate with the Government and will have no use for them when they discriminatorily oppose. Mr. Jinnah has a few flings at us and points out that our policy is played out. I challenge him and his friends to point out one single instance where by their discriminate opposition to the Government they were able to convert it. I have no doubt in my mind that if Mr. Jinnah will bring to bear upon this question his usual acumen and his undaunted courage, he will find he cannot help agreeing with us.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

Barring this question of the refusal of supplies on which I have tried to show the difference between us is more formal than real, on other matters there is really no difference between us. Mr. Jinnah states on the question of acceptances of office does not arise in the Assembly. I presume that on that matter he agrees with us. Mr. Jinnah's most important point is that the refusal of supplies has no significance when there is no strength in the country to resist the levy of supplies attempted to be raised without the sanction of the Legislature. I wonder if Mr. Jinnah realises the real implications of this statement, for if he did, he ought to grant that he was wrong in voting against any grant at all. Logically he ought to vote for every grant in the Finance Bill until the country is prepared for non-payment of taxes. But Mr. Jinnah himself states that he voted for the rejection of some Grants. How did he? Moreover Mr. Jinnah and his friends were illogical and wrong in opposing the Bengal Ordinance Supplementing Bill unless they were prepared to supplement their action by a policy of passive resistance in the country against the Bill. Lastly, may I ask him, if before we reject the Finance Bill we must be prepared to inaugurate a campaign of non-payment of taxes, are we not to acquiesce in the present constitution and give up all agitation for reforms much less for Swaraj, if we vote for the Finance Bill?

But there is no use carrying on this logomachy. I appeal to Mr. Jinnah's fine sense of patriotism to realise the helplessness of India to-day and to note the signs of reaction in England and India. Our points of agreement are much more important and numerous than points of difference. We must evolve a common programme of united action which will have the country behind it and will be effective. I therefore conclude with the earnest hope that in national interests and in the larger interests to all parties Mr. Jinnah and his Independent friends will agree to work with the Swaraj Party.—Free Press of India.

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THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

rise of exchange has been in the main to keep rupee prices from rising with world prices. The exporter has been getting a larger amount of Sterling for his exports, but when his sterling has been converted into Rupees, the amount of Rupees has been much what it was before (para 40).

4. That the lesson of the figures quoted by him in para 41 of the Budget speech of comparative prices of Indian produce in Europe in August 1923 and October 1924 is that the rise of approximately 12½ per cent. in Exchange which has been taking place during the period in question has been reflected not in a reduction of the rupee prices obtained by the exporter but in an increase of the Sterling prices paid by the importer who has been forced by Indian to pay the increased price represented by the increase in the sterling value of the rupee (para 41).

5. That a given amount of rupees produces a larger amount of Sterling and will no further therefore in redeeming India's sterling indebtedness (para 42).

6. That the price of gold has come down so much in terms of rupees—that gold has become very cheap. In so far as India takes gold in payment of her exports, therefore, a man who has a given quantity of cotton or of wheat for export has had been able to get in exchange a larger amount in gold than previously. When the producer has been getting a considerably larger amount of gold for his produce; how can it be maintained that the rise in exchange has been robbing him of 40 crores of rupees a year? (para 43).

7. That whatever the producer gains is at the expense of the consumer, who is in any case an Indian, and may be the producer himself in his capacity as consumer. (para 44).

8. That we were in a position to reduce Provincial contributions because the amount of rupees required from the Indian tax-payer to meet external payments was lower owing to the higher average rate of exchange, and partly also because owing to the exchange policy of the Government, the level of prices in India had not risen in such a way as to increase the rupee expenditure of the Government. (para 45).

9. That a heinous injustice would be done to many innocent people who had entered into contracts at prevailing rates if by a fiat of the Legislative Exchange was suddenly put back to 1s. 4d. as some people desired. (para 45).

10. That what the country wants as a whole is stability—stability first and foremost in internal prices and next in importance stability in Exchange—and that after a certain interval it made little difference either to the exporter or to the importer, either to the producer or to the consumer what the precise ratio may be at which exchange may stabilise itself, provided that it remains fixed at that ratio for a reasonable length of time. (para 46).

11. That natural causes, connected with movements of exchange and prices, have recently tended to raise exchange and that the tax-payer ought not to be arbitrarily deprived of the advantage which had come to him from natural causes. (para 46).

Heinous Injustice.

Let us first consider this question of Heinous Injustice (No. 9). Sir Basil Blackett affirms that there are many innocent people who have entered into contracts at prevailing rates, and it would be heinous injustice to these people to allow exchange to go back to 1s. 4d. This conscientious regard for contracts is very praiseworthy. Now let us see who these innocent people are who had entered into contracts at 1s. 6d. and when such contracts could have been made and what was the nature and extent of such contracts. We find that exchange was no higher than 1s. 5½d. sterling on 30th September 1924, and the cross rate then was 4.49. Therefore 1s. 5½d. sterling was really only 1s. 3.90 gold—not even full 1s. 4d. gold. If we come to September 1924, we find the rate 1s. 5½d. on 30th September and the cross rate about 4.53. Therefore the gold rate was only 16½d. even at the end of September, 1924. Coming to October we find the rate at 1s. 6d. sterling at end of October and a cross rate of 4.53, which gives a gold rate of only 16½d. gold. Not to tire my readers, I will give the position in tabular form below:—

Date	Sterling Rate	Cross Rate	Equivalent Same Day Gold Rate.
30.8.24	1-5½	4.49	15.90d.
30.9.24	1-5½	4.45	16.25d.
31.10.24	1-6	4.53	16.75d.
30.11.24	1-6	4.63	17.10d.
30.12.24	1-6½	4.72	17.55d.
31.1.25	1-5 15/16	4.80	17.74d.
28.2.25	1-5 31/32	4.75	17.52d.

It will clearly be seen from the above that right down to the date of presentation of the budget the rate had at no time been 1s. 6d. gold. In fact, as will be seen from the above table, even as recently as September 1924, we were at or in the neighbourhood of 16½d. gold only. Therefore the claim put forward on behalf of these innocent holders of exchange to keep our rate at 1s. 6d. gold is entirely untenable, and the talk of heinous injustice can only have been put forward to support a very weak case.

Let us next consider the nature of these contracts. Those that had settled remittances bona fide at 1s. 6d. sterling can only have done it since October 1924 and they must have done it to cover trading transactions with foreign countries, and must have had corresponding rupee purchase of sale contracts here. Therefore such people would not need any protection. I invite the Finance Department to come forward and say who these people are to whom this heinous injustice would be done if we went back to 16d. gold, and what was the extent of their engagements. Then again, could any such people be termed

innocent? It will be seen that even in September 1924 we were no higher than 16½d. gold. Already in that month Sir Purshotamdas had put forward his two bills to restore the pre-war ratio, and this should have meant sufficient notice to all concerned that the Indian Commercial community was far going back to this rate.

If this was not sufficient for these "innocent" people they had something even more authoritative. On the 19th September 1924 Sir Purshotamdas Thakore asked certain questions in the Assembly and in replying to them the Finance Member said:—

"Before action can be taken, very careful consideration must be given to the question whether a rate of 1s. 4d. gold or some higher rate is most likely to be beneficial to India, regard being had to the interests of the consumer and tax-payer as well as the other interests concerned."

Sir Purshotamdas then asked whether it would be correct to infer from this that Government thought a higher ratio than 1s. 4d. would be beneficial to India, and the reply of the Finance Member was that the inference was incorrect and that Government could not say what ratio would have to be adopted finally.

Then again on 22nd January 1925 the Finance Member said during a speech on the Paper Currency Bill in the Assembly.

"The choice of a stable ratio depends entirely on what ratio is in fact easily attainable and easily maintainable."

If the above official pronouncements mean anything, they at least mean this that while Government could not yet make up its mind as to what the ratio should be, it was no means wedded to a higher ratio than 1s. 4d. Therefore, all those who entered into any commitments at higher rates had very clear notice that the current rates were not permanent, and if they still made such commitments in spite of it, they could not be called "innocent", and could not claim protection for such commitments.

I hope the above sufficiently disposes of the contention of the Finance Member that we must keep to the 1s. 6d. rate to avoid heinous injustice to those who had made commitments in the recent past at or about this rate. There is far greater, for more heinous injustice to those who had entered into other contracts on the faith of the 1s. 4d. rate and with greater reason for such faith and in far greater innocence. I shall speak about these people in my next article.

C. P. NOTES.

BUNGALOWS FOR MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 8.

"Hitavada" a local moderate weekly, understands that the C. P. Government has rented two bungalows in the Civil Station for the future ministers. The Government apparently foresees no difficulty about the construction of a Ministry in July.

We are not at all surprised to read this as the bureaucracy hopes to take advantage of the split among the Swarajists in the C. P. Council, which was apparent in the last session. The local "Maharashtra" suggests that a meeting of the Swarajists in the C. P. Council should be convened in the month of June to discuss their programme in the July session of the Legislative Council. It suggests that the All-India leaders such as Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Srinivas Ayengar and Satyamev should be invited to attend the meeting and their advice taken in this most important matter.

It is hoped that the C. P. Swarajists will rise to the occasion and setting aside their petty differences face the bureaucracy with one mind.

Kumar Fatesingh Bhonsley with his family had gone on shooting excursion in the forests of Usgan in the Bhandara district, where they shot 4 tigers in the first round. Of these two fell to Kumar Fatesingh and the remaining two to Shrimati. S. Chinnabai Bhonsley. The tigers measured 9 to 11 feet.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

With a view to promote physical culture among the students and our young generation, Mr. S. B. Gokhale, High Court Pleader, and Secretary of the C. P. National Liberal Association, Nagpur, and some other gentlemen, have arranged for lectures to be delivered on every Thursday at Sitabdi, Nagpur, by Dr. G. R. Dongre, a medical practitioner, on various subjects concerning our health.

I need not expatiate on the importance of physical culture to the younger generations in this country. Suffice it to say, that the physique and health of our young men are deplorably bad and that there is a crying demand for men, real men, who are endowed with mental alertness and energy and physical stamina that characterises true manhood. It is to promote the cause of the physical well-being of the young generation that such lectures are delivered every week. But this should not be the work of a single individual. The public should co-operate and arrange for lectures at various centres in the town, if success is to be attained.

RE-SETTLEMENT OF BERAR.

Many criticisms appeared in the provincial press against the proposals for the re-settlement of the Malkapur and Khamgaon Taluqs and a representation was submitted to Government, answering these. A C. P. Government resolution points out that the Berar system of settlement is modelled on that of Bombay and an examination of the Bombay settlements report for the last few years shows a number of instances in which the term of settlement has for good reason been fixed at less than thirty years and the enhancement has not been limited to 33 per cent. There are precedents also in the last round of Berar settlements for both these deviations from the normal. The Governor in Council is satisfied that past practice warrants these measures in the circumstances existing in the Khamgaon and Malkapur taluqs. Arrangements will be made to place the draft of the new Berar Land Revenue Code before the Berar Legislative Committee at an early date and to expedite the consideration of the measures as far as possible. When the Bill has been passed into law steps will be taken to revise the settlement of these two taluqs in accordance with any principles which may have been accepted. So to defer the announcement of the

land revenue, until the revised law is passed, says the resolutions will involve a loss of revenue for which there is no justification.

Prof. Deshbandhu Vidyadhar gave some performances of his archery and feats of strength before the Nagpur public, which were much appreciated by them. He could stop the beating of the pulse and beating of heart by means of Yoga.

The local weekly paper "Hitavada" will be published twice weekly from 1st July, 1925. Credit is due to its present Editor, Mr. V. S. Venkatraman, who takes a great interest in the paper. The "Hitavada" will finish its 14 years on 1st July. It is the only English weekly commanding any considerable influence in the province.

THANA DT. PRIMARY TEACHERS.

CONFERENCE AT UMBERGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The fifth session of the Thana District Primary Teachers' Conference was successfully held at UMBERGAON on the 6th and 7th May under the presidency of Mr. Wamam Mukadam M.L.C. More than 225 delegates attended the Conference. Among the distinguished guests were seen Mr. Narialwala M.L.C. (Broach) three members of the District Board and two members of the Education Board, Thana.

In his presidential address Mr. Mukadam expressed his full sympathy for the deplorable economic condition of the primary teachers and exhorted them to face the situation boldly and carry on their efforts to a successful end by cultivating the qualities of courage and perseverance which the teachers had not yet fully acquired. He further advised them to present the minimum demand and then not to budge an inch from it. He advised them never to keep out of mind the most important fact that the moulding of the minds of the future generation lies in their hands. They should carry on their agitation with courage and not rest contented until the Satho-Paranjpye scheme—their minimum demand—is granted. He hoped the teachers would carry on their agitation on constitutional lines however stubborn the actions of Government might be. The Union should still try to convince the Survey Committee that the primary teachers will not rest contented unless the Satho-Paranjpye scheme is put in force.

At 6 p.m. the Subjects Committee met for framing resolutions and about 25 resolutions were framed after full and lively discussion and passed in the sittings of the Conference next morning. At the close of the Conference Mr. Deshpande, member of the Education Board, Mr. Narialwala, M.L.C., and other gentlemen of the town made short speeches expressing sympathy with the teachers' grievances.

The president, in his concluding speech, advised the teachers to create love of country among the students and to wear Swadeshi dress. He asked them to look upon their work as nation-building work and assured that God would then crown their efforts with success. The Swaraj Party in the Council was already with them and the Independents also favoured their cause. So the teachers in general, and non-Brahmin teachers in particular, should try hard to win the non-Brahmin Party in the Council to their side. While closing his speech the president expressed great pleasure at the arrangements, discipline, the teachers' speaking to the point, etc., and specially praised the work of the ministers. The president was then garlanded and the distribution of Pan-stupi to the guests and delegates, took place. The National Anthem was then sung and after three cheers to the King-Emperor the Conference came to a successful close.

AHMEDABAD MURDER CASE.

WEALTHY JAIN LANDLORD SENTENCED FOR GRIEVOUS HURT

After a hearing lasting for 3 days, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Percival disposed of the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad regarding the charge of murder against a wealthy Jain landowner. The accused, a wealthy Jain and his two servants, the judge having disagreed with the jury's verdict of not guilty. There was also a second charge of causing grievous hurt to one Samant Singh, in which they were all convicted, the first accused having been sentenced to 3 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500, and the second and third accused to three and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Against this decision the accused appealed to the High Court.

Sir Chinnabai Satalwaj appeared for accused No. 1 while Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the other two accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The first accused was a wealthy landlord in the village of Padwa in Ahmedabad District. He had employed several "Miyans" including accused No. 2 and 3 on his farms who, it was alleged, used to seize the cattle of the villagers and harass them in various ways. This had estrained the relations between the first accused and the people. On 4th July 1924, the third accused seized the bullocks of the deceased Channabhai Navalsing and the complainant Samant Singh and drove them to his master's enclosure. The deceased and the complainant, accompanied by the latter's servants, at once hastened to the place and demanded their cattle back. The first accused refused, unless a sum of Rs. 3000 was paid. There was, thereupon, an exchange of abuses on both sides, followed by a free fight with sticks and axes. The third accused was said to have retaliated with a blow on his head. The complainant who intervened to ward off another blow had his palm severely injured. In the meanwhile, the second accused arrived on the scene and struck the deceased on the back with an axe. The deceased fell down bleeding when the first accused is alleged to have dealt him a last blow on the chest. The deceased died instantaneously.

Sir Chinnabai on behalf of accused No. 1 contended that for several days before and after the incident, and a respectable doctor in Government service had certified to that effect. It was, therefore, impossible for him to have struck a blow of such severity as to prove fatal. Secondly, counsel maintained that he was not there at all at the time.

That the third accused was not there at the time they had attacked only in self-defence. The Government Pleader argued, on behalf of the Crown, that if the first accused was too weak to strike the blow he would be equally guilty if he was present there. With the same common intention as the other accused who actually participated, for, he said, in crime as in other things, "they also serve who only stand and wait." Their Lordships after hearing arguments of the



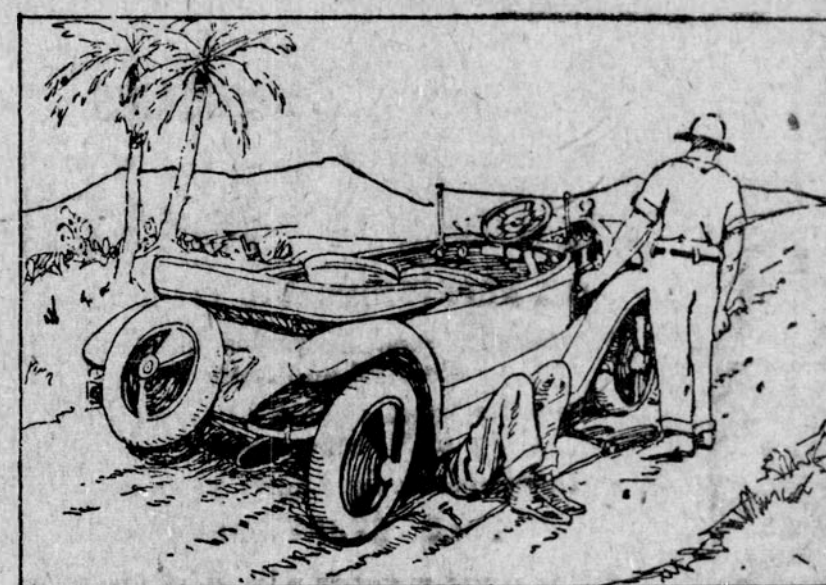
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counsel on both sides discharged all the accused on the charge of murder. On the second charge of grievous hurt, their Lordships sentenced the first accused to an additional term of three years' hard labour, and confirmed the sentence passed on the other two accused.

MAHARASHTRIAN REVOLT.

(Continued from page 8.)

tude always they should have no objection to passing the same.

Mr. Saptarshi who seconded Mr. Gokhale said one usual excuse put forth by British statesmen against our demands that we were not united. But our support to the principle of the present bill is a reply to that.

The president before putting the resolution to vote expressed thanks to Dr. Besant and Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas for their presence in their midst and called upon the latter to speak for the bill.

Mr. Jannadas asked for their cordial support to the present bill as it did not want any more instalment but immediate establishment of Swaraj or Home Rule in this country. If this bill were passed they would not be required to go to the British Parliament again but they could change their constitution whenever and as they desired. The bill sought to re-establish village self-government. There was universal suffrage in village. He was glad to find views outspokenly expressed to-day by the president and other speakers from the Conference platform. What they needed most was Swaraj without which this country would go to ruin. They had no financial control which was in the hands of Whitehall. The drain from the country crippled our financial resources and it was only Swaraj which would remedy the situation. If they demanded Swaraj with a united voice nobody could refuse it.

Dr. Besant, then, being called upon to speak addressed the conference.

LATE.

The conference this afternoon passed by a majority the resolution recommending the abolition of yarn franchise and carried unanimously Mr. Gokhale's resolution re Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill.

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ALIGARH.

GWALIOR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

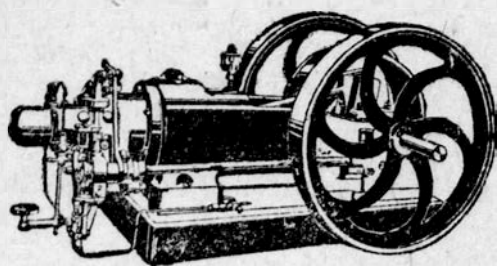
Sir,—Well may the Hindu ask "those concerned" to state the truth about the very pertinent observations you have made in your editorial pertaining to the departure of Maharaja Scindia along with the Deity of Simla for the Holy Land. It does not seem possible, however, that the gods concerned will forsake their favourite godchild "Sub se badi chup" and condescend to shed light on the question, just characteristic of the "overhand" statesmanship that characterises the Government.

In spite of this, the fact remains that the coincidence which has led to the voyage of the "Sindia" in company of the "Saba" looks no good to us, viewed in conjunction with the centralisation of power by the Political Department. The Earl of Reading has gone to England ostensibly for the purpose of discussing with the Grand Mogul and His Majesty's Government an impossible situation created in India by the over-riding of the Government of Bengal and the folly of his own administration. What His Highness has gone for propitiation alone can tell. All we know is, that the Chamber of Princes, while in session had not delegated to him any powers for representing their claims before Lord Birkenhead and we have a right to know what role His Highness has to play in the discussions which some political parties believe are to play an important part in our history—Yours, etc.

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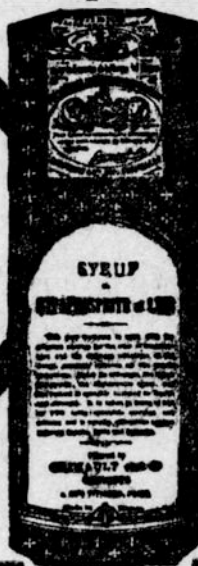
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